FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 3 Sections—Section I
Vol. XVI, No. 837 November 7-13, 1956

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

UN Policing Plan Gains

Red 'Volunteers' Pose Threat

The UN Gen. Assembly approved resolutions Nov. 7 for withdrawal of British, French & Israeli forces from Egyptian territory & speedy creation of a UN peace force for the Mid-East.

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, responding Nov. 8 to diplomatic pressures, Soviet threats & appeals from Pres. Eisenhower, agreed to an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula but remained uncommitted on withdrawal from the Gaza Strip.

Members of the UN force assembled in Italy, but disputes over their functions & powers delayed their move to the Egyptian truce zone.

With Russia threatening to send "volunteers" to help Egypt, the U.S., Britain & France took initial steps to reunify their policy. The U.S. rejected Switzerland's proposal for a summit conference of the Big 4 & India.

UN Acts on Peace Force

The UN Gen. Assembly, at its special session in New York, passed 2 resolutions Nov. 7 aimed at establishing a UN-enforced cease fire in Egypt:

- A resolution ordering recall of Anglo-French forces from Egypt & withdrawal of Israeli troops to the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice line; passed by 65-1 (Israel opposed; Britain, France, 8 others abstaining). 19 co-sponsors of the resolution: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Yemen.
- A resolution approving UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's plans for a UN emergency force & setting up a 7-nation advisory committee (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, India, Iran, Norway, Pakistan), passed by 64-0 (12 abstaining, including Israel, Egypt & the Soviet bloc). Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia & Sweden sponsored the resolution.

Hammarskjöld told the assembly Nov. 7 that Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns (Canada), UN force commander, had been ordered to arrange for the force to land in the Egyptian battle zone & assume cease-fire duties. Hammarskjöld warned that the UN expected "all non-Egyptian forces" to withdraw from Egyptian territory as defined by the 1949 armistice lines, and that he would call for Gen. Assembly or Security Council action should Israel refuse to leave Egypt. [See p. 374B1]

British UN delegate Sir Pierson Dixon told the Gen. Assembly Nov. 7 that Britain & France "heartily welcomed" the UN's sending a force to "take over the responsibility which we have felt bound to shoulder." He said Britain would "insure that Israeli forces withdraw from Egyptian territory," but that Anglo-French units would not leave Egypt before the UN force took over. [See p. 363D3]

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No Nobel Peace Prize

The Nobel Peace Prize Com. announced in Oslo Nov. 7 that it had found no worthy recipient for the 1955 & 1956 Nobel Peace Prizes. The 1955 award of $36,720, open for a year, was abolished. The 1956 award of $38,634 was left open for another year. Moral Rearmament leader Frank Buchman of the U.S., Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & Sir Winston Churchill were reported unofficially to have been among those on a list of 25 individuals & at least 6 international organizations secretly nominated for the prize. [See p. 370B3; Vol. XIV, p. 370F3; XIII, 366A1]

★ ★ ★

UN Force Assembled

Hammarskjöld announced Nov. 9 that agreements on constitution, assembly & transport of the international unit had been reached with the Govts. of Italy, Switzerland & countries contributing men to the force.

A UN staging area was set up on Capodochino airfield near Naples, Italy, where 50 Danish infantrymen & officers—first to report—arrived Nov. 11. Other units were en route to Naples via USAF airlift, and the UN announced Nov. 10 that the first 3,000 members of the force would be flown to Egypt in chartered Swiss airliners. Goals for the force's strength as reported Nov. 10: 6,000 men, including 985 Canadians, 800 Colombians, 365 Danes, additional units from Finland, India, Norway & Sweden.

Egypt Questions Plans

Burns said in Jerusalem Nov. 11 that Egypt had agreed in principal to let the UN force land on its territory but had questioned its specific functions. Burns had outlined Nov. 10 a tactical plan for the force to assemble near Ismailia & occupy the Sinai desert in the wake of withdrawing Israeli troops. He said that the UN force would avoid the Suez Canal Zone & neither "occupy" nor "operate" the waterway.

Hammarskjöld said Nov. 12 that Egypt had agreed to entry of the UN units for policing of the Sinai Peninsula & Gaza Strip. Departure of the first UN units from Italy, originally scheduled for Nov. 13, was reported held up due to last-minute disagreement between UN & Egyptian officials. (The Egyptian Middle East News Agency had reported Nov. 12 that Egypt had agreed to landing of the UN force on condition that it [1] "would have no duties" in Port Said or the Canal Zone after Anglo-French troops left, [2] would be confined to policing the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice line, and [3] would leave Egypt immediately if Egypt repudiated the agreement governing its presence.

Israeli Terms Asked

Hammarskjöld disclosed Nov. 12 that he had sent Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir a message asking that Israel state "without delay" the basis & specific plans for Israeli forces' withdrawal from Egyptian territory.

(Hammarskjöld protested Nov. 7 Israeli seizure of 5 radios belonging to the UN Truce Supervision Hq. for the Gaza Strip. Israeli forces had broken into the headquarters and confiscated the radios on grounds that UN radio reports on Israeli troop movements in the Gaza area had been monitored & put to use by Egyptians. Israeli sources reported that the radios had been returned to the UN Hq. Nov. 9.) [See p. 361C2]

(Hammarskjöld Nov. 8 named USMC Col. Byron V. Leary to replace

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

UN cease-fire to be policed by UN force accepted by Egypt, Israel, Britain, France.

Russia offered "volunteer" fighting force to Egypt.

Russians wrecked Budapest in subduing Hungarian rebels; Hungarians adopted passive resistance.

United States

Democratic Congressional leaders pledged cooperative attitude toward Eisenhower Admin.

Supreme Court ruled against racial segregation on buses.

Died: Publisher - philanthropist Marshall Field III, oilman Harry Sinclair.

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Burns as acting chief of the UN Truce Supervision Org. Hammarskjöld Nov. 10 named Finnish Maj. Gen. Ilnari Armas Eino Martola as his personal adviser on the UN force & liaison officer to Burns.)

Israel Reverses Stand

The Israeli Govt. reluctantly agreed Nov. 9 to withdraw from Sinai under the UN cease-fire policing plan. Whether Israel would withdraw from the Gaza Strip to restore completely the 1949 armistice line remained in doubt. [See p. 373B2]

Premier David Ben-Gurion had told the Knesset (Parlt.) in Jerusalem Nov. 7 that "on no account will Israel agree to the stationing of a foreign force, no matter how called," in Israel-occupied territory. He said the 1949 armistice line was "dead & buried & cannot be restored." He received an 88-3 vote of confidence after pledging that Israel would not fight the other Arab states unless "attacked by them." [See p. 361D-F3]

Pres. Eisenhower urged Ben-Gurion in a personal note Nov. 7 to comply with UN requests for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt. Mr. Eisenhower expressed U.S. "concern" over reports "that Israel does not intend to withdraw." The President warned that Israeli rejection of the UN appeals would bring "condemnation" upon Israel & "impair the friendly cooperation between our 2 countries." [See p. 362C3]

In a reply to Mr. Eisenhower Nov. 8, Ben-Gurion asserted that Israel had "welcomed" the news that a UN force would be dispatched to Egypt. He said that Israel "never planned to annex the Sinai Desert" and would "willingly withdraw our forces" under "satisfactory arrangements" with the UN. He called upon the UN to demand in turn that Egypt end its *fedayeen* activities & economic blockade against Israel and begin negotiations on a permanent peace.

Agrees to Withdrawal

Ben-Gurion, faced with increasing pressure from the major powers & the UN, told the Israeli people by radio Nov. 9 that he was ready to withdraw troops from Egypt. He said that withdrawal to the 1949 armistice lines would not mean abandonment of hopes for "liberating" the Gaza Strip & assuring free passage through the Suez Canal & Gulf of Aqaba. He conceded that his acceptance of withdrawal had been due to Soviet & U.S. pressure and the fact that the UN was "not content with a cease-fire."

(London dispatches Nov. 8 reported that British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd had pressed Israeli Amb.-to-Britain Eliahu Elath for Israeli withdrawal from Egypt. British sources said that Elath had informed Britain of Israeli compliance on condition that Britain back Israel in moves to reach a permanent settlement with Egypt based on rectification of the 1949 frontier & freedom of shipping for Israel. British officials claimed credit for the Israeli reversal & pledge to quit Egypt.) [See p. 363A2]

Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir, addressing a Mapai (Labor) Party rally in Jerusalem Nov. 10, implied that Israeli troops would not be withdrawn from the Gaza area. She said that the UN would not be able to revive the 1949 armistice line & that the Israeli-Egyptian border would have to be rectified. Mrs. Meir Nov. 13 called for a round table conference of all Arab States & Israel as the only way to solve the Mid-Eastern crisis.

Ben-Gurion Answers Russia

Ben-Gurion revealed Nov. 9 his answer to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's Nov. 5 note. The Israeli Premier expressed "sorrow" over the Soviet "threat against Israel's existence." He asserted, however, that Israeli foreign policy could only be "dictated by our essential needs" and not "by any foreign factor." He cited, as justification for the Israeli attack, Egyptian Army orders for "the annihilation of Israel" in "the shortest possible time." [See p. 353E1-2]

(A London report Nov. 11 by the *N.Y. Times* cited information that Egypt had intended to lead the other Arab states in a war against Israel with Soviet support in Apr. 1957. "Reliable sources" said Britain had learned of Egyptian Pres. Nasser's military plans from documents carried by 5 Algerian rebel leaders captured by the French in Algeria Oct. 22—7 days before the Israeli invasion of Sinai.) [See p. 348B2]

Reds Offer Egypt 'Volunteers'

Russia warned Nov. 10 that unless Britain, France & Israel withdrew their forces from Egypt, the USSR would "not raise obstacles to the departure of Soviet citizen volunteers who wish to take part in the struggle of the Egyptian people for their independence." A Moscow statement, issued in the name of "leading circles of the USSR," noted that "great numbers of pilots, tank men, artillery men & officers" who were World War II veterans had asked "to be allowed to go to Egypt as volunteers." [See p. 364E1-F2]

(Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a speech to the Young Communist League Nov. 8, demanded that those responsible for the attack on Egypt be "severely punished." He called for bolstering of the Soviet army & support for Egypt against "aggressors.") [See p. 281D3]

Egyptian Amb.-to-Russia Mohammed el-Kony claimed Nov. 12 that more than 50,000 Soviet citizens had volunteered to serve with Egypt's armed forces He told newsmen at a Swedish Embassy reception that applications were being forwarded to Cairo for screening but that no Russians had as yet left for Egypt. Moscow dispatches Nov. 12 said that a "flood of volunteers" had been reported in Afghanistan [see p. 291C3] and that 50,000 Indonesians had applied to serve in Egypt. [See p. 274D3]

Peiping Radio announced Nov. 7 that more than 250,000 Chinese had asked to join Egypt's forces. The Chinese People's Com. to Support Egyptian Resistance to Aggression, formed in Peiping Nov. 9, opened centers throughout Red China Nov. 11 for registration of the volunteers [see Vol. X, p. 362B]. Premier Chou En-lai Nov. 12 offered Egypt 20 million Swiss francs ($4.7 million) "without compensation" in support of Egypt's "heroic struggle" against "aggression." [See p. 282E3]

The Egyptian Govt. was said Nov. 11 to hope that combined effects of the Soviet threat & U.S. pressure would force Britain & France into peace negotiations. Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry, Pres. Nasser's political aide, said Nov. 9 that there would be no need for Soviet volunteers if Britain, France & Israel withdrew their forces. Sabry made it clear that Egypt had no wish to accept Russian volunteers at present. [See pp. 374C2, 375D3]

A British Govt. military report, issued Nov. 11, warned that volunteer units could be formed & equipped rapidly from a vast pool of Soviet matériel already in the Middle East. British officials, who had dismissed the Soviet threat Nov. 10 as "bluster," said Nov. 11 that Egypt had received £150 million ($420 million) worth of Russian arms & Syria £20 million ($56 million) in Soviet matériel—far more than either country could absorb. Israeli troops were reported Nov. 8 to have discovered unopened caches of new Soviet arms in the Gaza Strip. [See p. 361C2]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau said Nov. 8 that "important Russian air units," including MIG-17 jet fighters, had been delivered to Syria, according to Israeli sources. British informants said Nov. 8 that the jets probably were Egyptian AF planes known to have been sent to Syria & Saudi Arabia for safety during the Anglo-French attack.

(Retiring NATO Cmndr. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther warned Nov. 13 that the USSR would be "destroyed" if it attacked the West. Gruenther told his final NATO press conference that NATO possessed "crushing" retaliatory power & would preserve it even in the face of a Soviet rocket attack.) [See p. 364F1]

'Ike' Bars Big 5 Parley

Switzerland appealed Nov. 6 for a meeting of chiefs of Govt. of the Big 4 powers & India to "meet the danger of a 3d world war."

Pres. Eisenhower rejected the Swiss proposal Nov. 10. He said in a note to the Swiss Govt. that although he shared Swiss "concern" for peace, the U.S. was convinced that the only hope for world peace lay in UN action.

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin informed Switzerland Nov. 11 that the USSR would be willing to take part in the proposed meeting if it proved feasible. British Prime Min. Sir Anthony

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Eden & French Premier Guy Mollet had indicated acceptance of the invitation Nov. 9. Indian spokesmen said Nov. 7 that Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru would attend if the 4 other powers agreed to the parley.

Big 3 Parley Delayed

French Premier Mollet announced Nov. 9 that he would visit the U.S. soon. This disclosure inspired reports that British Prime Min. Eden would join him in the U.S. for Big 3 talks aimed at reestablishment of Western unity on the Middle East. In messages to Eden & Mollet Nov. 12, Pres. Eisenhower reportedly urged that any Big 3 talks be delayed for several weeks to permit calming of the Mid-Eastern situation. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Nov. 12 that the President had "no plans for a Big 3 meeting at this time." [See p. 362A-D3]

Mollet told the French Natl. Assembly Nov. 7 that "when the Soviet Union thought it saw a crack in the free world & wanted to threaten, we at once found the United States at our side." Mollet, who Nov. 6 rejected Soviet Premier Bulganin's note threatening to "crush" Egypt's attackers [see p. 364F1], met the same day in Paris with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. A joint communiqué, issued Nov. 6 by Mollet & Adenauer, urged free world affirmation of "solidarity without weakness" & periodic Western meetings "at the ministerial level."

(French ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France attacked the Mollet Govt.'s Middle East policy Nov. 13. Speaking at a Radical Party rally, Mendès-France charged that by delaying Western action to counter seizure of the Suez Canal the West had raised Nasser's prestige & then brought upon itself opposition of "the great majority of other nations" when action finally was taken.) [See p. 199G2]

U.S. Leaders Review Crisis

Pres. Eisenhower met Nov. 9 with officials of his Admin. & 23 Congressional leaders for a review of the Middle Eastern situation. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said after the meeting that "no commitments were asked or given." Washington sources said Nov. 9-11 that the White House assessment had showed that no shift in U.S. policy on the Middle East was required at present & that Soviet forces would not intervene in Egypt. A general review of Middle Eastern policy was reported underway Nov. 13 as pressure mounted for U.S. action to counter Soviet threats of intervention by "volunteers." [See p. 374D2]

Several Congressional leaders asked for a reassessment of U.S. Middle East policy. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) urged Nov. 10 an Israeli-Egyptian non-aggression pact & patrol of the Israeli-Egyptian frontier by UN forces. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Nov. 11 recommended U.S. support for UN economic sanctions against Britain, France & Israel if they refused to leave Egypt. Senate majority leader Johnson said Nov. 13 that the UN force would be only "a temporary expedient." He urged a new long-range U.S. policy for the Middle East. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) proposed Nov. 13 a 25,000-man UN Middle Eastern peace force.

(Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 7 approved Defense Dept. orders to tighten U.S. defenses & put the Atlantic fleet under "readiness' tests. The Navy Dept. disclosed Nov. 9 that the 60,000-ton carrier *Forrestal* would be transferred to Mediterranean service in Jan., to be followed by the 45,000-ton carrier *F. D. Roosevelt* in Apr. The Navy had ordered a submarine "hunter-killer" group to break off a visit to Rotterdam Oct. 30 & sail to reinforce the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.) [See p. 251C1]

Eden Wins British Support

British Prime Min. Eden's Middle East policy underwent continued attack in the House of Commons Nov. 7-12, but news of a cease-fire in Egypt & formation of the UN emergency force brought defeat of Laborite censure motions Nov. 8 (320-262) and Nov. 12 (321-259). [See p. 364B3]

Queen Elizabeth II, in her annual speech from the throne Nov. 6, called for worldwide cooperation with Britain to reach "a prompt & just settlement of the many problems arising from the grave situation in the Middle East." [See p. 258E1]

Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told a Conservative Party meeting Nov. 8 that Britain & France would leave the Suez Canal Zone unconditionally on arrival of "adequate" UN forces.

Eden told Commons Nov. 9 that, following Anglo-French withdrawals from Egypt, British units would be redeployed in the Mediterranean. He said, however, that bases would be maintained on Cyprus & Malta.

(Eden Nov. 9 announced the appointment of Cmndr. Allan Herbert Percy Noble [ret.] as Forgn. Affairs State Min. succeeding Anthony Nutting, who resigned the post Nov. 3 [see p. 364C3]. Eden Nov. 11 named Derek C. Walker-Smith as Treasury Economic Secy. replacing Sir Edward Boyle, who resigned Nov. 5.)

Suez Truce In Effect

Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, Cmndr. of the joint Anglo-French forces in Egypt, said Nov. 7 that a cease-fire was in effect in the Suez Canal Zone. Keightley reported that the Port Said area had been secured & British paratroop patrols had reached to within a mile of Qantara when the cease-fire went into effect. The Anglo-French force, estimated to total 70,000-80,000 men, ended its Suez zone buildup Nov. 9. Egyptian forces reportedly continued their buildup south of the Suez zone truce line. [See pp. 361F3-362A3]

The British War Office issued revised casualty lists Nov. 13 reporting 25 Britons killed, 2 missing & 149 wounded during the Suez operation. French losses were not reported. Port Said dispatches Nov. 10 reported at least 360 Egyptians killed & 500 wounded in fighting for the city. Dr. Ezzeldine Hosni, head of the Egyptian Gen. Hospital in Port Said, said Nov. 10 that "not less than 1,000 bodies" of Egyptian soldiers & civilians had been brought to the hospital during the battle.

(Photographers David Seymour, pres. of Magnum Photos [U.S.], & Jean Roy of *Paris-Match* magazine [France] were killed by Egyptian machinegun fire Nov. 10 while passing from British to Egyptian lines near Qantara.)

Sunken Vessels Block Canal

The British War Office said Nov. 13 that 32 vessels had been sunk in the Suez Canal during the Egyptian fighting. 20 craft, many of them Suez Canal Co. tugs & cranes, were reported sunk in Port Said harbor at the waterway's northern entrance. British Cmndr. J. R. L. Moore, in charge of Suez salvage operations, estimated Nov. 11 that it would take "months" to clear the canal even though a 17-foot channel was reported still open. Moore said that a 30-vessel salvage fleet was en route to the Suez zone from Malta.

Israel Counts War Gains

Israeli officials claimed Nov. 10 that about $50 million worth of Egyptian equipment had been captured intact during the brief Sinai & Gaza campaigns, including: 100 tanks (40-45 Soviet T-34's, the rest U.S. Shermans), 100 British Bren Gun Carriers, 1,000 military vehicles, 200 field guns (British 6-lb., 17-lb. & 25-lb.; 30-mm.; Czech recoilless rifles) & large amounts of Russian, Czech & Swedish small arms, 7,000 tons of ammunition, 3 fuel dumps holding 700,000 gal. of gasoline, and a complete Soviet mobile radar station. [See p. 361C2]

Israeli informants said Nov. 10 that 3,000 Egyptian soldiers had been killed & 7,000 captured and that several thousand remained at large but were unarmed.

Jordanian troops Nov. 10 returned the bodies of Col. Assaf Simchoni, Israeli Sinai commander, & 2 aides. Their plane reportedly had been blown over Jordan in a sandstorm Nov. 8 & shot down by Jordanian gunners.

Fedayeen Attacks Renewed

Jordanian raiders were reported active along the Israeli border Nov. 8, firing on cars & homes. Israel reported one *fedayeen* killed & 3 captured at Lachish Nov. 7. 6 Israelis were reported wounded by Jordanian & Syrian marauders Nov. 9, and raiders derailed a Tel-Aviv-Bersheba freight train Nov. 11. One Israeli soldier was reported killed, 3 others wounded by *fedayeen* mines near the Syrian border Nov. 13. [See p. 361F2]

Nasser Says Forces Intact

Egyptian Pres. Nasser claimed Nov. 9 that Egypt's Air Force had evaded destruction & the Army was ready to continue fighting if Britain, France & Israel did not withdraw from Egypt. Nasser said that Egyptian airfields had been littered with dummy planes &

Egyptian pilots had been grounded & kept "safe for use in the final battle." Nasser denied that the Egyptian Army has lost armor & matériel to Israel. He said that Port Said had saved Egypt by absorbing the landing Anglo-French forces. [See p. 361F2]

Claims U.S., Russia as Allies

Nasser said Nov. 9 that Egypt had emerged from the fighting with 2 allies —the U.S. & Russia. "2 big countries were with us," Nasser said, "Russia, which threatened, & America, which denounced aggression." Nasser said that Saudi Arabia, Syria & Jordan had offered direct aid to Egypt, but that he had refused it. "Our policy," he said, "was to keep Jordan out of an attack at this time."

METO Leaders Back Egypt

Premiers of 4 Baghdad (METO) Pact powers—Turkey, Pakistan, Iran & Iraq—condemned "Israeli aggression" against Egypt Nov. 8 & demanded the immediate withdrawal of British, French & Israeli troops from Egyptian territory. A communiqué issued following talks in Teheran Nov. 5-8 supported proposals to move a UN force into the cease-fire zone & demanded respect for "Egypt's sovereignty." The 4 premiers, whose meeting was called by Pakistani Pres. Iskander Mirza, urged settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute on lines of the 1947 UN partition plan for Palestine. [See p. 331A3]

Iraq Nov. 9 severed diplomatic relations with France & announced that it would boycott any METO meeting attended by Britain, a member of the alliance. Iraqi Govt. spokesmen Nov. 12 urged responsible Arab leaders to avoid any action that could lead to World War III. They cited possible provocation to NATO powers, including Turkey, if Arab states should admit Russian military advisers. [See p. 339D2]

Arabs Mass in Jordan

The Iraqi & Jordanian Govts. confirmed Nov. 3 that Iraqi & Syrian troops had entered Jordan Nov. 1-2. Jordanian sources reported Nov. 4 that ⅔ of the 20,000-man Syrian army & a full Iraqi division had taken up positions on Jordanian territory. Egyptian spokesmen said Nov. 2 that both Syria & Jordan had asked for activation of the Egyptian-Jordanian-Syrian defense agreement & offered to place their armies under the Egyptian Army Cmndr.-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer. [See p. 354B-C1]

The Israeli Forgn. Ministry said Nov. 2 that Israel would not take any action against the reported movement of troops into Jordan but would "strike back" if attacked. [See p. 339D1]

(The British War Office said Nov. 8 that British officers would "temporarily" discontinue their military advisory duties in Jordan. A British bank in Amman had been reported bombed Nov. 8. The Jordanian Parlt. had approved Nov. 8 a resolution thanking the USSR for its support of Egypt against Britain, France & Israel.) [See p. 339E1]

HUNGARY

Russians Wreck Budapest

Reds Bar UN Observers

The Russian Army subdued nearly all armed resistance by Hungarian rebels with a ruthless campaign Nov. 4-8. Damage done in Budapest was said to have been heavier than when the Russians captured the city from Axis forces in World War II.

However, the Hungarian populace continued a campaign of general strikes & other passive resistance to Soviet occupation after the fighting ended.

Janos Kadar's pro-Soviet Hungarian Govt. refused Nov. 12 to admit UN observers to the country. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld then asked Nov. 13 to be admitted to Hungary to supervise UN relief efforts.

Tanks Lead Soviet Assault

Reports sent to Vienna from Budapest during the Soviet attack beginning Nov. 4 & brought out of Hungary by U.S. newsmen who reached Austria Nov. 10 gave these details of Russia's recapture of the country:

Preliminary to launching its attack, the Soviet Army deployed throughout Hungary an estimated 200,000 men (10 times the normal Soviet force in Hungary) & about 5,500 tanks (3,300 of 20 tons, 1,100 each of 30-ton & 15-ton size, according to a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* report by Barrett McGurn Nov. 12). About 1,000 tanks were brought into Budapest & its outskirts to patrol streets & demolish centers of rebel resistance. The Russians had taken control of Budapest airport [see p. 365G1] & ringed it with tanks to prevent the Hungarian AF from going into action against Soviet forces. Many Hungarians & foreign observers reported that the Russians sometimes violated rules of war by moving men & equipment into position under white truce flags, then taking down the flags when the units were deployed for action.

While pretending to be giving ground in their negotiations with Hungarian Defense Min. Pal Maleter for their withdrawal from the country, the Russians took Budapest unaware & launched their attack at 4 a.m. Nov. 4 with tank & artillery barrages in the suburbs of the city. They spread through Budapest & seized control of it within 2 hrs. No effective resistance could be organized by the Hungarian Army, whose leadership was displaced with Maj. Gens. Maleter & Istvan Kovacs, Chief of Staff, away on their negotiating mission to Soviet Army Hq. outside Budapest. [See p. 365E2]

Nagy, Ministers Defiant

Natl. Communist Premier Imre Nagy, whose overthrow in favor of Kadar's pro-Soviet Communist Cabinet* was announced by the Russians, was reported detained when he went to the Soviet Embassy to protest the attack. He previously had broadcast news of the attack & appealed to Maleter & Kovacs (now prisoners of the Russians) to return to their defense posts [see p. 356A3]. Ministers-without-Portfolio Zoltan Tildy, Istvan Szabo & Istvan Bibo were the only members able to get to the Parliament Bldg. for an urgent Cabinet meeting called by Nagy to consider the new crisis. Tildy, non-Communist Smallholders Party leader, negotiated an agreement for Soviet troops to occupy the building after civilians left it.

Bibo went to the U.S. Embassy where he dictated a statement saying: Hungary "has not been following an anti-Soviet policy. . . . It wants to live in a community of free Eastern European countries organizing their lives with freedom, justice & a society without exploitation. I reject the slander that fascism or anti-Semitism stained our glorious revolution. The entire Hungarian nation took part in the fight . . . against the oppressive foreign army & the gangs of its henchmen." Bibo told Hungarians "to use all weapons of passive resistance against the occupying army & the puppet Govt. it will set up. I am in no position to order an armed resistance."

Bibo then returned to the Parlt. Bldg. to remain there as a symbol of the Nagy regime, which he regarded as Hungary's legitimate Govt. His fate was unreported Nov. 13.

Blood Bath Ends Resistance

As Hungarian patriots, individually or in groups & mostly youths, began to resist the Russians with small arms fire & homemade "Molotov cocktail" gasoline grenades, the Russians resorted to obliteration tactics. Tanks & artillery heavily shelled buildings, street barricades & other points of resistance, and Russian soldiers armed with tommyguns hunted down rebels. An estimated 20,000-25,000 Hungarians & several thousand Russians were reported killed in Budapest fighting Nov. 4-8. Witnesses charged that the Russians blasted buildings & raked streets with gunfire without regard for women, children & other non-combatants, and hanged rebels from lampposts—partly in retaliation for reported hangings of Hungarian security policemen hunted down by rebels in the 2 preceding weeks. (Rumors spread that the Russian bombardment of Killian Barracks, a strongpoint of Hungarian Army resistance formerly commanded by Maleter [see p. 365A1], had resulted in destruction of a nearby children's clinic, most of whose patients were killed. However, a pooled report from U.S. correspondents in Budapest Nov. 12 said the clinic, although hit by thousands of bullets & shells, had not been wrecked & no children had been injured there.)

Rebels ignored a 24-hour surrender ultimatum issued Nov. 5 by Maj. Gen. K. Grebennik, Soviet commander in

* Members besides Premier Janos Kadar: Dep. Premier, Armed Forces & Public Security Min.—Ferenc Munich; State Min. (without portfolio)—Gyorgy Marosan; Forgn.—Imre Horvath; Finance—Istvan Kossa; Heavy Industry—Antal Apro; Agriculture—Imre Dogei; Trade—Sandor Ronai. Kadar's regime was termed in a Moscow announcement Nov. 5 a "Hungarian Workers & Peasants Govt." The announcement said that ministries not filled for the time being were held open to "other parties & non-party people loyal to our people's democracy, who are ready to defend . . . our Socialist conquests." [See pp. 365B3, C2, 355G3-356B1]

Budapest,* and continued to fight until overcome by force in all but a few isolated districts Nov. 8. Significant armed resistance in Budapest continued Nov. 13 only on Csepel, an industrial island in the Danube. Hundreds of public & private buildings, including South Station in Buda, were reported destroyed Nov. 4-8; thousands of structures, including the Czech, British, French & Egyptian Legations, damaged; city transit facilities heavily damaged. Destruction in the city was rated worse than in World War II.

Communist & rebel reports indicated that the Soviet take-over had met with resistance in other parts of the country, including Pecs, Dunapentele, Hegyeshalom, Szeged, Szolnok, Gyoer, Keckskemet, Kalocsa & Mohacs. Revolutionaries were said to have dynamited the Becsek Hills uranium mines.

Hungarian Pres. Istvan Dobi served notice Nov. 10 that rebels suspected of murder, arson or looting would be liable to summary execution within 24 hours after their capture. Deportation to Siberia of captured rebel youths was reported under way Nov. 13.

Diplomats, Newsmen Menaced

Western newsmen & diplomats, held in Budapest during the fighting Nov. 4-8, often were under fire in going about the city on professional or rescue missions. Austrian Min.-to-Hungary Walther Peisipp, 50, cut off from his Legation for several days, made many trips into fighting zones to deliver medicine & food to hospitals & needy civilians. Photographer Jean-Pierre Pedrazzini, 29, of the Paris magazine *Match*, died Nov. 7 of wounds received in a Soviet tank attack [see p. 375B3]. The Russians let a convoy of U.S. diplomatic families go to Vienna Nov. 5 and a group of U.S. & other Western newsmen follow Nov. 10.

Strike Against Red Rule

A general strike in Budapest & many other localities was adopted by Hungarians as a weapon of resistance to the pro-Soviet regime after fighting ended. The strike was reported still in effect Nov. 13 despite pleas by Communist officials for resumption of work. Kadar broadcast Nov. 11 a pledge to exact "no revenge" against nationalist rebels who would accept his regime. He promised to negotiate for withdrawal of Russian troops after order was restored, to abolish the security police and to perpetuate many rebel-inspired symbols of Hungarian nationalism, such as restoration of the Kossuth coat of arms to the national flag, discontinuance of compulsory Russian language courses in schools & adoption of Hungarian-style instead of Russian-style Army uniforms [see p. 365B3]. Hungarian trade union leader Sandor Gaspar appealed by radio Nov. 13 for an end to the general strike on promise of no reprisals, Govt. recognition of "workers' councils" formed by revolutionaries, & worker sharing of "new profits of factories" as decided by the councils.

* Reports from Vienna Nov. 4, unconfirmed by the Russians, said that Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov was in Budapest when the attack was launched Nov. 4. [See p. 345E3]

Red Cross Relief Admitted

The Kadar Govt. Nov. 9 "gladly & thankfully" announced acceptance of an Intl. Red Cross offer to send convoys of relief supplies to Hungary from Vienna. The Red Cross reported that it was receiving 500 tons of supplies a day from Europe & the U.S. Hungarian officials reported a threat of famine in Budapest & blamed it on rebel looting of available food supplies. Food dealers were ordered to open their stores Nov. 8, and pawn shops were ordered to return some pawened clothing without payment.

Reds Seek Nagy's Support

With the populace persisting in its passive resistance to his regime, Kadar met Nov. 11 with deposed Premier Nagy in an effort to win Nagy's support for the new Govt.—represented in propaganda broadcasts as offering Hungary a nationalistic version of communism & blaming Hungary's troubles on "fascists & reactionaries" who won control of the revolution [see p. 365B3]. Nagy was reported to have been given political asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest after his meeting with Kadar, and to have given no decision on Kadar's offer of a minister-without-portfolio post in the Cabt. Russian troops barred Western newsmen who tried to enter the Yugoslav Embassy Nov. 12 to interview Nagy.

A delegation of Soviet leaders, known to include Dep. Premiers Anastas I. Mikoyan & Mikhail A. Suslov and rumored to include CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, arrived in Budapest Nov. 12 to try to help Kadar's Hungarian CP faction win more political support. [See p. 365B1]

UN Condemns Soviet Acts

The UN Gen. Assembly in New York approved resolutions Nov. 9 against Russia's attack on Hungary & interference with delivery of relief to the Hungarians. Measures passed:

- A resolution sponsored by Cuba, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan & Peru demanding that Russia withdraw its forces from Hungary "without any further delay" & "cease immediately actions against the Hungarian population which are in violation of . . . international law, justice & morality." Vote: 48-11 (Soviet bloc, India, Yugoslavia opposed; 16 abstentions, mostly by Arab, African & Asian states except Natl. China & the Philippines). [See p. 365D1]

- A U.S.-sponsored resolution calling on the USSR to stop interfering with transport & distribution of Hungarian relief supplies [see A2 above]. Vote: 53-9 (Soviet bloc opposed, 13 abstentions). The Assembly rejected efforts by India, Ceylon & Indonesia to amend the measure so as to soften a passage noting the flight of refugees from Hungary due to "harsh & repressive action of the Soviet armed forces."

- An Austrian-sponsored resolution asking that all UN-member countries "participate to the greatest extent possible" in providing humanitarian relief to Hungary; passed without a negative vote but with the Soviet bloc (except Hungary) abstaining.

Hungary Bars UN Observers

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld sent the pro-Soviet Hungarian Govt. a request Nov. 8 that it admit UN observers as provided for in a resolution passed Nov. 4 by the Gen. Assembly. Hammarskjöld then revealed Nov. 11 that he had asked the Soviet Govt. Nov. 10 for its "assistance" in persuading Hungary to admit UN observers to "travel freely" & "report their findings." Hammarskjöld also asked that the Russians in Hungary cooperate with the observers.

The Soviet-supported Hungarian Govt. informed Hammarskjöld Nov. 12 that it considered the sending of UN observers to Hungary "not warranted" because "Soviet troops are in Hungary at the request of the Hungarian Govt." However, Hammarskjöld said he would not abandon his efforts to get Hungary to admit observers. Hammarskjöld then announced Nov. 13 that he had made an offer to Hungarian Forgn. Min. Horvath to go to Budapest to arrange for the distribution of relief supplies through UN agencies. [See p. 365D3]

U.S. to Admit Refugees

Pres. Eisenhower announced Nov. 8 that he had directed the Refugee Relief Admin. to rush processes for admission to the U.S. of up to 5,000 of the estimated 14,000-16,000 new refugees from the "brutal purge of liberty" carried out by "imperial communism" in Hungary. He urged that American citizens & organizations volunteer quickly to assure the incoming refugees of employment, housing or financial aid in conformity with U.S. law.

(Canada Nov. 6 & Britain Nov. 8 also announced efforts to speed the admission of Hungarian refugees.)

Bulganin Rebuffs Eisenhower

Soviet Premier Bulganin's reply to Pres. Eisenhower's message of Nov. 4 asking that Russia call off its Hungarian attack was disclosed in Moscow Nov. 8. Bulganin said the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary was "solely within the competence of the Hungarian & Soviet Govts." He advised the President to study the program outlined for Hungary by its new "Revolutionary Workers & Peasants Govt." [See p. 365D3]

Worldwide Protests Staged

Anti-Soviet reactions to the Russian assault on Hungary:

France—Anti-Russian student demonstrations began in Paris Nov. 5. Communist jeering of speeches in praise of Hungarian rebels caused such disorder in the Chamber of Deputies that it had to be cleared Nov. 6. Communist Party Hq. & the CP newspaper *L'Humanité's* offices were sacked by 3,000 anti-Red demonstrators in Paris Nov. 7. 8,000 Communists, of whom 130 were arrested for disorder or carrying arms, staged counter-demonstrations in the city Nov. 8, while pro-Hungarian rioters invaded CP offices in Marseilles, Rennes, Strasbourg, Alençon, Roanne, Nancy & Lyons.

West Berlin—Crowds estimated at 75,000-100,000 staged a demonstration in support of Hungarian rebels Nov. 5 at Brandenburg Gate, just inside West Berlin opposite the East Berlin boundary. (East German secret police were said to have seized the Hungarian Embassy in East Berlin Nov. 4 & arrested the Revolutionary Com. of staff members that had taken it over during the Hungarian uprising. Several Hungarian trade officials were revealed Nov. 7 to have fled from East Germany to West Berlin.)

New York— Emigré Hungarians & American supporters, who maintained anti-Russian pickets near UN Hq., staged a similar demonstration outside the Soviet UN delegation's hq. when a reception for other UN delegates was given there Nov. 7—anniversary of the Soviet revolution. The reception was boycotted by the U.S. & numerous other Western delegations, as were anniversary celebrations in Moscow. A Madison Sq. Garden rally against the "massacre" in Hungary, staged Nov. 9, was addressed by Gov. Averell Harriman (D., N. Y.), Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.) & Leo Cherne, Intl. Rescue Com. chairman & a leader in Hungarian relief efforts. (The N. Y. CP *Daily Worker* Nov. 5 criticized Russia's use of force against Hungary as an action that "retards the development of socialism," "damages the relations between socialist states" & "weakens the influence of the Soviet Union." The *Worker* then published Nov. 12 a letter from U.S. CP Secy. Eugene Dennis taking issue with the paper's criticism of Russia.)

Other Reaction—The Hungarian attack was the target of anti-Soviet demonstrations in Copenhagen Nov. 6 (a homemade bomb was thrown at the Soviet Embassy but failed to explode); in Vienna, Buenos Aires, Montevideo & industrial cities of northern Italy Nov. 8; in Calcutta Nov. 11, where Socialists denounced Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru for his failure to rebuke the Russians for their action in Hungary. Denmark observed a nationwide 5 mins. of silence in honor of Hungarian rebels Nov. 8. . . . Pope Pius XII appealed in a broadcast to Western & Iron Curtain countries Nov. 10 for free nations to work for Hungary's liberation "by all permissible means." [See p. 295D1] . . . Chiang Kai-shek said Nov. 12 (birthday anniversary of Sun Yat Sen) that "the Soviet empire . . . has been badly shaken (&) is actually on the brink of total collapse." He called upon free Chinese to take a vow to "liberate our brethren on the Chinese mainland." [See p. 227D2] . . . Jean-Paul Sartre quit the French-Soviet Friendship Society Nov. 9, announced that he would have no further relations with the French CP & denounced the Soviet action in Hungary "with no reservations." [See Vol. IX, p. 139G] . . . The Dean of Canterbury said in London Nov. 12 that he was "no more able to condone" Russia's attack on Hungary "than our [Britain's] attack on Egypt," although he held that the Russian intervention was "invited by the Hungarian Govt." whereas the Egyptian Govt. opposed Britain's move against the Suez Canal. [See Vol. XIV, p. 335A3] . . . The Norwegian Communist Party issued Nov. 12 a statement of "worry & concern" over events in Hungary and said that "each nation should decide its own future."

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Poles Oust Rokossovsky

The Polish Govt. Nov. 13 announced Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's resignation as Vice Premier & Defense Min. The Defense Ministry was assigned to Gen. Marjan Sypchalski, a political purge victim in 1950 who served 5 yrs. in prison. (A massing of strong Soviet forces on the Polish-Soviet frontier was reported in Warsaw Nov. 7. Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka said in a statement to the Polish people Nov. 4 that they must exhibit "iron discipline" to avoid Hungary's "terrible fate." Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, in his first sermon since his release, indicated Nov. 4 his support of the present regime. He said Poles must work for "the good of our country" and that "confidence is growing that the appreciation of the meaning of religious peace in our country is deepening.") [See p. 356B-D3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELECTION AFTERMATH

World Leaders Hail 'Ike'

Telegrams congratulating Pres. Eisenhower on his reelection were sent by the leaders of many nations, including the Soviet Union. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in a message made public Nov. 8, said Russians recognized Mr. Eisenhower as "a great statesman . . . who is striving for the relaxation of international tension & the establishment of peaceful & fruitful relations" among all nations.

Marshal Klimente E. Voroshilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in a separate telegram, said he was confident that Mr. Eisenhower's reelection "will assist in strengthening friendly relations between our peoples in attaining the great aim—the creation of a lasting & durable peace."

Russia's 3 official observers of the U.S. election left New York by plane en route for the USSR Nov. 9 after saying they were "convinced that the American people want peace just as the Soviet people do." They refused to say whether they thought the U.S. elections were a free expression of the will of America. [See p. 350D1]

2 Parties to Cooperate

Congressional leaders of both parties predicted Nov. 9 that the new Democratic-controlled Congress would cooperate with the Republican Admin. and that the 2 parties would work together in Congress.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) told reporters Nov. 9 that he was sure Democrats in Congress would support all of Pres. Eisenhower's proposals that they thought were "in the best interests of the country." He & House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) indicated that the Democrats would offer no rival program of their own but await the President's recommendations.*

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) predicted that the 85th Congress would operate "pretty much" as the 84th did. The Democratic "margin is so narrow that there is going to have to be coordination between the leaderships [of the 2 parties] to get anything done," he declared.

(The White House disclosed Nov. 9 that all Cabinet officers had submitted their resignations, as is traditional after a President's reelection.)

Election Highlights

See pp. 382-384 for Congressional & gubernatorial winners

Senate. Party strength in the Senate remained unchanged with Democrats in control by a 49-47 margin, but 8 Senate seats changed party:

- Republicans won Democratic seats in: Kentucky, where Eisenhower-backed ex-Amb.-to-India John Sherman Cooper & ex-Asst. State Secy. Thruston B. Morton defeated respectively ex-Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby & Sen. Earl C. Clements [see p. 177G1]; New York, where State Atty. Gen. Jacob K. Javits defeated NYC Mayor Robt. F. Wagner [see p. 302F1-D2]; West Virginia, where ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb defeated Gov. Wm. C. Marland. [See p. 93E2]
- Democrats won Republican seats in: Colorado, where John A. Carroll defeated Eisenhower-backed ex-Gov. Dan Thornton; Idaho, where Frank Church, 32, became the 85th Congress' youngest Senator by unseating Sen. Herman Welker; Ohio, where Gov. Frank J. Lausche unseated Sen. Geo. H. Bender; Pennsylvania, where ex-Philadelphia Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr. unseated Eisenhower-supported Sen. James H. Duff.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), a former Republican & the man the Eisenhower Admin. wanted most to unseat, won reelection by defeating ex-Gov. Douglas McKay, who had resigned as Pres. Eisenhower's Interior Secy. to try to oust Morse from the Senate. (During the campaign, Democrats accused the state GOP of circulating a "cropped" photo—which purported to show Morse speaking to an empty Senate—in an attempt to demonstrate Morse's alleged ineffectuality. The original photo, taken at 3 a.m. during the filibuster against the Eisenhower Atomic Energy Act revision bill, showed Senate minority leader Knowland facing Morse, and the Democrats said 8 Democratic Senators also were present. [See p. 270B1]

In Washington, Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R.), whom Pres. Eisenhower

* Johnson had told reporters Oct. 3 that the Democratic 84th Congress had approved 76% of Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations whereas the Republican 83d had approved only 56%. [See pp. 260B2, 253F1-F2]

had persuaded to run for the Senate, was defeated by incumbent Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D.). [See p. 301D1]

Sen. John Marshall Butler became the first Republican Senator to win reelection in Maryland.

Governors. Democrats won 15 & Republicans 14 of the 14 Democratic & 16 GOP governorships at stake in the Nov. 6 election. One contest (Rhode Island's) still was undecided Nov. 15. Before the election, 27 governors had been Democrats, 21 Republicans. The election changed this to 28 Democrats & 19 Republicans (the 48th remaining undecided). 8 gubernatorial seats definitely changed party:

- Democrats won governorships formerly held by Republicans in: Iowa, where ex-Ottumwa Mayor Herschel G. Loveless, by unseating Gov. Leo A. Hoegh, became the state's first Democratic governor elected since 1936; Kansas, where banker George Docking became the first Democratic governor elected in his state since 1936; Massachusetts, where ex-Rep. Foster Furcolo defeated Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier; Oregon, where Robert D. Holmes unseated Gov. Elmo E. Smith.

- Republicans won Democratic gubernatorial seats in: New Mexico, where ex-Gov. Edwin L. Mechem unseated Gov. John F. Simms; Ohio, where State Atty. Gen. C. Wm. O'Neill defeated ex-OPA Admin. Michael V. DiSalle; West Virginia, where Cecil Underwood became the first Republican elected governor since 1928 by defeating Rep. Robert H. Mollohan. (Mollohan had admitted receiving more than $20,000 from a coal company, but he denied it was for "influence" in getting leases to strip coal from state-owned land on the property of the Boys Industrial School, which Mollohan had headed in the 1940s; he insisted he had received the money for public relations & sales services after leaving state employment.)

Democratic-Farmer-Labor Gov. Orville L. Freeman, 38, of Minnesota won reelection by defeating Eisenhower-backed Ancher Nelsen, ex-chief of the Rural Electrification Admin. [see pp. 301E1, 176B2]. GOP Gov. William G. Stratton was reelected in Illinois by a narrow margin over Judge Richard B. Austin in a contest in which Stratton's vote was believed to have been cut as a result of the scandal over GOP State Auditor Orville E. Hodges' $1½ million embezzlement [see p. 304B3]. Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan was reelected to a 5th term. Sen. Price Daniel (D.) was elected governor of Texas. (He had resigned as Senator Sept. 26, effective on Jan. 15 or on whatever earlier date a successor might be elected.)

Labor. The *AFL-CIO News* reported Nov. 10: (a) of 288 House candidates with labor indorsement, 159 were elected; (b) of 29 Senatorial candidates supported by labor, 15 won; (c) of 24 labor-backed gubernatorial nominees, 16 were elected. Joseph A. Loftus reported in the *N.Y. Times* Nov. 9 that in 36 Congressional districts marked by the AFL-CIO Com. on Political Education for "special effort," 9 labor-backed candidates won, 27 lost.

(NAM Pres. Cola G. Parker had charged before the Economic Club of Detroit Oct. 15 that "organized labor is boldly attempting to seize political control" of the U.S. while "businessmen of America sit like rabbits hypnotized by a snake, seemingly helpless to organize a program to defend the American political & economic system." He said labor was using 60,000 full-time union officials & 2 million campaign workers to elect officials up to & including President "who will be pliable to the demands of Mr. [AFL-CIO Pres. George] Meany & his associates.") [See pp. 334F1, 332E3, 310A-B1, 105A2]

State Referenda. Washington voters rejected a proposed state "right-to-work" law (a ban on the union shop) Nov. 6, but Nevada voters refused to repeal the 4-yr.-old Nevada union-shop ban. [See Vol. XV, p. 149B3] . . . Special bond issues for Korean War veterans' bonuses were approved by voters in: Iowa, where the bonus maximum was set at $500; Ohio & West Virginia, where a $400 maximum was voted; Rhode Island, where a $200 bonus was adopted. This raised to 15 the number of states granting such bonuses. [See Vol. XIV, p. 363C3] . . . Arizona voters agreed to curb "quickie" marriages by requiring premarital blood tests & a 3-day waiting period. . . . California voters repealed a law requiring bars to serve food as well as liquor. . . . New York voters authorized a $500 million highway bond issue, and Kentucky voters approved a $100 million issue.

Other Contests. Justice of the Peace Dalip Singh Saund (D.), 57, a Westmorland, Calif. farm supply dealer, became the nation's first India-born Congressman by defeating Republican aviatrix-cosmetician Jacqueline Cochran Odlum, wife of financier Floyd Odlum, for the seat from California's 29th Dist.

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.), who had completed a 4-mo. jail term Sept. 4 for federal income tax evasion, was reelected—probably the first Congressman to retain his seat after a prison sentence. [See p. 148F2]

Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R., N.Y.) was reelected after a campaign in which his opponent, Anthony B. Akers (D.), charged that Coudert supporters had printed a deceitful campaign newspaper containing: (a) 4 falsified indorsements of Coudert with photos of professional models over names taken from the Manhattan phone book; persons whose names were used denied having made the pro-Coudert statements attributed to them. (b) False charges that Akers had Communist support. Coudert denied knowledge or responsibility for the campaign paper; full responsibility was taken by Charles G. Hagedorn, publisher of a local weekly, *Town & Village.*

The UP reported Nov. 11 that no House member who voted against the veterans' pension bill sponsored by the American Legion & Veterans of Forgn. Wars had been defeated in the Nov. 6 elections but that all House members who had voted for the bill had lost their seats.

Luis Muñoz Marín was reelected for a 3d 4-yr. term as Governor of Puerto Rico after a campaign in which he backed the island's commonwealth status and opposed statehood & independence proposals. [See Vol. XIII, p. 406A-B1]

16 Women in Congress

The Nov. 6 election raised the number of women in Congress to at least 16, a record.

In addition to holdover Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.), the 85th Congress' female delegation was to include these House members:

Mrs. Iris F. Blitch (D., Ga.), Mrs. Frances Bolton (R., O.), Mrs. Marguerite Stitt Church (R., Ill.), Mrs. F. P. Dwyer (R., N.J.), Mrs. Kathryn Granahan (D., Pa.), Mrs. Edna S. Green (D., Ore.), Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths D. Mich.), Mrs. Cecil Harden (R., Ind.), Mrs. Elizabeth Kee (D., W. Va.), Mrs. Edna F. Kelly (D., N.Y.), Mrs. Coya Knutson (D., Minn.), Mrs. Gracie Pfost (D., Ida.), Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), Mrs. Katharine St. George (R., N.Y.), Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan (D., Mo.). [See Vol. XIV, p. 364A-B1]

THE PRESIDENT

Personnel. Theodore C. Streibert resigned Nov. 8, effective Nov. 15, as director of the U.S. Information Agency [see Vol. XV, p. 294B3]. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 10 chose Labor Undersecy. Arthur Larson, 46, for the $21,000-a-yr. USIA post. Larson, ex-dean of the U. of Pittsburgh Law School, helped write some of Mr. Eisenhower's campaign speeches. He was the author of the book *A Republican Looks at His Party.* [See Vol. XIV, p. 177G1]

The White House announced Nov. 12 that Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther had been elected pres. of the American Red Cross, effective Jan. 1, the day after his retirement from the Army. Gruenther was to succeed Ellsworth Bunker, who had headed the Red Cross for 3 years. [See p. 270D-E3]

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 13 accepted "with great reluctance" Dr. Arthur F. Burns' resignation, effective Dec. 1, as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The White House announced that Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, 58, a council member, would assume the chairmanship and that Dr. Paul W. McCracken, 40, U. of Michigan economics prof., would be appointed to the vacant council membership.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, 66, resigned Nov. 8, effective Nov. 15, as chief of the Children's Bureau in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in order to become professor & head of the Dept. of Maternal & Child Health at Harvard's School of Public Health. [See p. 172A3]

The White House Nov. 10 denied

a *N.Y. Times* report that Gen. Walter Bedell Smith had accepted an appointment as a special foreign policy aide to the President. [See p. 316A1]

Other Action. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 12 proclaimed Nov. 22 as Thanksgiving Day. He called on Americans to give thanks that U.S. "foundations of freedom . . . grow stronger" every year and give "hope to fettered peoples that they may walk as free men unafraid." [See Vol. XV, p. 336E2] . . . The President Nov. 9 accepted the credentials of British Amb. Sir Harold Anthony Caccia.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Bus Bias Outlawed. The Supreme Court Nov. 13 unanimously upheld a split decision of a 3-judge federal court that an Alabama state law & a Montgomery, Ala. city ordinance requiring racial segregation in buses violated the 15th Amendment. By basing its ruling on Constitutional grounds, the court established grounds for challenging bus segregation laws in 8 other states—Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee & Texas.

The ruling was handed down in a case that had resulted in an 11-month bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes. Shortly after the court handed down its decision, Alabama Circuit Judge Eugene Carter issued a temporary injunction barring use of the Negro car pool as a means of boycotting Montgomery buses. [See p. 185B-C1]

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi said Nov. 13 that segregation would continue in transportation in his state. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia promised to use every legal means to prevent application of the bus desegregation ruling in Georgia.

Education. *Southern School News* reported Nov. 3 that 462 Negro teachers had lost jobs because integration of Southern & border-state public schools had resulted in the closing of many all-Negro schools. 304 of the jobs were lost in Oklahoma, where exceptional progress in desegregation was reported. According to *Southern School News*, 666 of the 3,700 districts with Negro pupils had desegregated since the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration ruling. [See p. 334E2]

(26 Negroes attended classes at Lamar State College of Technology in Beaumont, Tex. Oct. 5 after city & state police cleared the campus Oct. 4 of white pickets who for 2 days had attempted to keep the Negroes out. The college had been integrated by federal court order.) [See p. 302E3]

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld by 5-1 Nov. 12 stipulations in Stephen Girard's will limiting enrollment in Girard College, Philadelphia to "poor, white, male orphans." The will of the French merchant who died in 1831 had been attacked by counsel for 2 Negro boys, but the court held that the will was not bound by the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. [See p. 334E2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Armed Forces. A special advisory committee headed by ex-Asst. Defense Secy. Chas. A. Coolidge suggested to Defense Secy. Chas. E. Wilson, in a report made public Nov. 13, that reporters who publish information that may damage national security should be brought before a grand jury if they refuse to divulge their sources. Wilson said he had "serious reservations" about this proposal & about a further suggestion that the Defense Dept. give the press a "forceful" explanation of "the differences between ordinary peace & the present situation from the point of view of information security." The committee found "no conscious attempt . . . to withhold information which . . . the public should have." It called the classification system "sound in concept" & "essential to the security" of the U.S. Some officials, however, had a "tendency to use the classification system to protect information which is not related to the national security," the report said. [See p. 46D1]

Atomic Energy Comm. Thomas E. Murray, accepting the 1956 peace award of the Catholic Assn. for Intl. Peace in Washington Nov. 10, said the U.S. should not agree to a complete ban on nuclear weapons but also should not make H-bombs bigger than it already had. The U.S. weapon effort should be geared to the idea that "a nuclear war can still be a limited war," he declared. He rejected the view that "war is always immoral." [See p. 317E1]

Farm Surplus. The Agriculture Dept. reported Nov. 3 that it had given away 210,400,000 lb. of surplus food in the U.S. & 494,700,000 lb. overseas during the first quarter of fiscal 1957 (July-Sept. 1956). These figures were respectively 93% & 166% higher than in the same period the previous fiscal year. The department announced simultaneously that it had agreed to sell Yugoslavia $98,300,000 worth of surplus farm commodities and that Yugoslavia was to pay in dinars. Total farm surplus sold to Yugoslavia in 3 agreements reached so far amounted to $221½ million. [See p. 323E2]

The department announced Nov. 1 that in 6 weeks of price-support buying it had purchased $16,300,000 worth of hamburger, $8 million worth of frozen turkeys, $3,400,000 worth of shell eggs & $2,700,000 worth of lard. It had announced a $100 million pork-buying program Oct. 30.

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D., N.C.) charged Oct. 25-26 that 35 million bushels of surplus wheat stored in tents by Burrus Mills, Inc., of Dallas, a commercial storage firm, was rotting and that the CCC "may have to pay a pretty price to bail out the banks that are involved." The CCC, he said, had waived a prior claim on Burrus Mills assets in favor of banks to which the company owed money. One of the banks was the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City, of which Arthur Eisenhower, a brother of the President, was executive vice pres. & a director. Agriculture Undersecy. True D. Morse denied Oct. 26 that this would mean any financial loss to the Govt.

Communists. The Supreme Court explained Nov. 5 that it had ordered a new trial (by a 5-3 ruling Oct. 10) for Steve Nelson & 4 other Communists because "the dignity of the United States Govt. will not permit the conviction of any person on tainted testimony." Chief Justice Warren said the credibility of Joseph D. Mazzei, a witness against the 5 convicted Reds, had been "wholly discredited." Justices Harlan, Frankfurter & Burton dissented. [See p. 342F2]

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Atomic Energy Comm. revealed Nov. 8 that its policy concerning test atomic reactors was to encourage construction & operation of general purpose reactors by private industry. The AEC said it would construct reactors only if needs for irradiation space could not be met by private industry. [See p. 246B2] . . . **Arthritis & rheumatism** patients have not been effectively treated by "wonder" drugs such as ACTH, cortisone or butazolidin, Dr. Charles A. Brusch, director of Brusch Medical Center, Cambridge, Mass., reported in an article Nov. 12 in the Maryland State Medical Journal. Brusch revealed that in 211 cases, physical therapy and methyl salicylate treatment proved far more effective. [See Vol. XV, p. 31G2] . . . **Heart** arteries congested by fat which contributes to heart attacks have been scraped clean in new operations described Nov. 11 to the Amer. Soc. for Study of Arteriosclerosis by Drs. Charles P. Bailey of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, & Dr. Angelo May of Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Diary of a Scoundrel. Alexander Ostrovsky's comedy of mid-19th century Russian manners, adapted by Rodney Ackland. Staged by Alan Cooke. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Roddy McDowall, Howard da Silva, Mike Kellin, Margaret Hamilton, Blanche Yurka, Doro Merande, Jerry Morris. Nov. 4 at Phoenix. (0-0-7)§

Long Day's Journey Into Night. Eugene O'Neill's tragic, autobiographical play about dissolution of his family. Staged by José Quintero. Presented by Leigh Connell, Theodore Mann & Quintero. With Frederic March, Florence Eldridge, Jason Robards Jr., Bradford Dillman, Katherine Ross. Nov. 7 at Helen Hayes. (7-0-0)§

The Sleeping Prince. Terence Rattigan's comedy of Carpathian regent who tries to woo but not win American chorus girl. Staged by Michael Redgrave. Presented by Producer's Theater & Gilbert Miller. With Redgrave, Barbara Bel Geddes, Cathleen Nesbitt, Nydia Westman, Johnny Stewart. Nov. 1 at Coronet. (1-0-6)§

The Tea House of the August Moon. Revival by NYC Center Theatre Co. of John Patrick's comedy set in Okinawan village that needed a tea house. Staged by Billy Matthews. With Gig Young, Rosita Diaz, John Alexander, Michi Kobi. Nov. 8 at City Center for 2 weeks.

Closed

Cat on a Hot Tin Roof Nov. 17 (694 performances)

Too Late The Phalarope Nov. 10 (36 performances)

Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter? Nov. 10 (452 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 10

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,909	*$21,909	*$21,686
Currency circulation	*$30,964	*$30,794	*$30,657
Banks—			
Con'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$29,911	*$29,692	*$25,303
N. Y. bank clearings	$9,528,889,303	$11,263,400,395	$8,953,218,617
England note circulation	*£1,886.893	*£1,877.845	*£1,772.215
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,146,556	10,599,369	9,351,390
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	203.48	204.47	197.89
Bond sales (par value)	$15,794,000	$18,559,700	$15,931,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	92.03	92.04	99.11
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	154,772	136,420	209,141
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,981,100	6,998,200	6,777,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,440,000	10,540,000	9,991,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,487	*11,391	*10,853
Carloadings (cars)	[b]800,272	816,803	804,261
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.70	$2.68⅜	$2.46¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.63⅝	$1.58⅞	$1.36⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$.346	$.3445	$.....
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$59.83	$57.50	$44.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.95	$ 5.96	$ 6.00
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]114.9	114.9	111.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]124	128	128
Failures (Nov. 1)‡	271	267	237

*In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 31 [b]Nov. 3 [c]Oct. 27 [d]Nov. 6

NEW BOOKS

Further Fables for Our Time. By James Thurber. Witty moral tales & drawings about animals who sound like people. Oct. 31. (Simon & Schuster, 174 pp., $3.50)*

The Gay Monarch. By Virginia Cowles. Biog. of King Edward VII, never loved by his mother, Queen Victoria, nor trained in a monarch's ways. Oct. 17. (Harper, 370 pp., $5)†

Leonardo Da Vinci. Collection by several European authorities on all that is known about Italian artist, including reproductions of drawings, paintings, inventions. Nov. 13. (Reynal, 523 pp., $35)†

Men of the Western Waters. By Dale Van Every. Account of post-Revolutionary War mid-west isolationism which sprang up in Ohio Valley. Nov. 7. (Houghton, Mifflin, 244 pp., $4)†

Much Ado About Me. By Fred Allen. Posthumous autobiog. of radio-TV comedian. Nov. 13. (Atlantic, 380 pp., $5)† [See p. 95A3]

The Muses Are Heard. By Truman Capote. Chronicle of "Porgy & Bess" troupe's visit to Russia. Nov. 8. (Random, 182 pp., $3)†

A Piece of My Mind: Reflections at 60. By Edmund Wilson. Essays by literary critic. Nov. 12. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 239 pp., $3.75)†

Pork Chop Hill: The American Fighting Man in Action, Korea, Spring 1953. By S. L. A. Marshall. Military analyst's first-hand reporting of one of Korean War's bloodiest battles. Nov. 14. (Morrow, 315 pp., $5)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction

EDUCATION

Federal aid to higher education would be more advantageous if directed to institutions rather than as scholarships to individuals, Russell I. Thackeray, exec. secy. of the Amer. Assn. of Land Grant Colleges & State Universities, said in an annual report to the association's convention Nov. 13 in Washington. The Fund for the Advancement of Education's allocation of $125,000 for a study of state controls over colleges & universities, was disclosed to the convention by Fund vice pres. Alvin Eurich Nov. 12. Controls over salary increases, university publications and appropriations for higher education were cited as sabotaging freedom of educational institutions. [See p. 236G2] . . . **Jewish** enrollment in U.S. & Canadian colleges has dropped from 9% to 7.5% the past 10 years in proportion to total enrollments, the B'nai B'rith reported in Washington Nov. 11. However, Jewish enrollments at Ivy League colleges has risen from 15% to 22.9% in 1945-55 because of a "more liberal admission policy." An estimated 62 of every 100 college age Jewish youths were attending U.S. or Canadian colleges compared with a non-Jewish ratio of 27 to 100. . . . **U.S. Office of Education** estimated Nov. 8 that 735,065 students had enrolled in colleges for the fall semester for a record total of 2,957,227. Total enrollments were up 8.7% [see p. 295G1]. School districts in the U.S. have dropped from 108,579 in 1942 to 51,881 in 1956, due to consolidation & reorganization of rural area districts, the Census Bureau reported Nov. 12.

OBITUARIES

William L. Burgoyne, 53, English-born aeronautical engr., hydraulic specialist, consultant to leading U.S. airplane mfrs., Aviation Maintenance Co. pres.; Nov. 7 in Lake Success, N.Y. of heart ailment.

Dr. Antonio Ferro, 61, ex-Portuguese Propaganda Min., Natl. Info. Secretariat head; Nov. 11 in Lisbon.

Marshall Field 3d, 63, multi-millionaire pro-New Deal publisher & philanthropist (heir to Chicago dept. store & real estate fortune), founder 1940 of defunct NYC daily newspaper *PM*, founder 1941 of *Chicago Sun* which he merged in 1947 with *Chicago Times*, head of Field Enterprises (Simon & Schuster, Pocket Books, other industrial enterprises), organizer Field Fndtn. to administer philanthropies centering on child welfare, race relations, arts; Nov. 8 in New York after surgery Oct. 22 for blood clot on brain. [See Vol. XV, p. 8C3; XII, 144K; X, 319A-B]

Mauritz A. Hallgren, 56, author of *Seeds of Revolt*, *The Gay Reformer*, UP Berlin correspondent 1928, *Baltimore Sun* assoc. ed 1934-38; Nov. 10 in Baltimore.

Erik T. H. Kjellstrom, 51, Swedish-born economist, Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. assoc. research dir., ex-Olympic athlete; Nov. 10 in New York.

Paul Kraus, 50, geologist credited with arresting & foiling suicide of Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo while member of U.S. Army intelligence group in 1945, Caltex Pacific Petroleum Co. exploration mgr. in Indonesia; Nov. 11 in Washington. [See Vol. V, p. 284L]

Col. Robert W. Lea, 70, Johns-Manville Corp. pres. 1946-51, ex-dir. Olin Industries, NRA asst. admin. 1934; Nov. 13 in New York.

William Edward Lunt, 74, Haverford Coll. prof. emeritus of English constitutional history, authority on papal financial history; Nov. 10 in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Moric Picha, 87, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hradec Kralove (northern Bohemia) who reportedly signed loyalty oath to Communist Govt. in 1951 after weeks of torture by security police; Nov. 12 in Hradec Kralove, Czech.

Gen. Michael M. Pleshkoff, 71, World War I aide to Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia; Nov. 12 in New York.

Harry Ford Sinclair, 80, founder of Sinclair Oil Corp. in 1916 after first oil well he dug in Oklahoma brought in gusher, bd. chrmn. Richfield Oil Corp. (acquitted 1927 Teapot Dome scandal in which Interior Secy. Albert B. Fall leased U.S. Naval oil reserve to him, but served 6½-mo. contempt sentence for refusing to answer Senate Com.'s questions & for having jurors shadowed); Nov. 10 in Pasadena, Calif. [See Vol. X, pp. 425B-C, 175L]

Evarts C. Stevens, 71, Intl. Silver Co. bd. chrmn., firm pres. 1935-51; Nov. 9 in Meriden, Conn.

Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, 73, Canadian Dep. Labor Min. 1940-42, social insurance authority, ex-research dir. Industrial Relations Counselors; Nov. 12 in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Charles Cutler Torrey, 92, ex-chrmn. Yale U. Dept. of Semitic Languages & Biblical Literature, biblical authority, founder Amer. School of Oriental Research in Jersualem 1900; Nov. 12 in Chicago.

Dr. Harry S. Tschopik Jr., 41, Amer. Museum of Natural History asst. curator; Nov. 12 in Pleasantville, N.Y. of heart attack.

Col. Hiram E. Tuttle, 73, U.S. Olympic equestrian team rider 1932-1936; Nov. 11 at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Fred Vanderschmidt, 50, *U. S. News & World Report* assoc. ed., *Newsweek* mng. ed. 1942-46 & London Bureau chief 1946-52, World war II AP forgn. correspondent in Munich, London; Nov. 8 in Washington.

Jacob Wilk, 70, literary broker, ex-Warner Bros. story dept. official who helped bring to screen *Anthony Adverse*, *Life With Father*, *Giant*, *3 Men on a horse*, other major books & plays; Nov. 12 in New York of cerebral hemmorrhage.

Victor Young, 56, popular orchestra leader, composer *Sweet Sue*, *Street of Dreams*, arranger of music for over 300 films *(Around the World in 80 Days, Golden Earrings, For Whom The Bell Tolls);* Nov. 10 in Palm Springs, Calif. of heart attack.

Anba Yussab, 83, suspended (in 1955) as Coptic (Egyptian Christian) Patriarch of Egypt, Ethiopia, Jerusalem & Sudan because of internal church dispute; Nov. 13 in Cairo.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 11)

N.Y. 23, Chicago Cards 10; Chicago Bears 38, Green Bay 14; Washn. 18, Detroit 17; Baltimore 21, Cleve. 7; Los Ang. 30, San Fran. 6; Phila. 14, Pittsburgh 7

College (Nov. 10)

Alabama 13, Tulane 7
Arkansas 27, Rice 12
Army 34, Wm. & Mary 6
Auburn 27, Miss. St. 20
Baylor 10, Texas 7
Brown 13, Cornell 6
Cinci. 21, Wichita 0
Clemson 6, Maryland 6
Colgate 26, Bucknell 12
COP 34, San Jose 7
Colorado 14, Mo. 14
Drtmth. 14, Colmba. 0
Del. 22, Rutgers 0
Denver 58, B.-Yng. 34
Drake 26, Detroit 13
Florida 28, Georgia 0
Fla. St. 42, Furman 7
G. Wash. 32, Rchmd. 6*
Houston 14, Tulsa 0
Ida. 42, Utah St. 20
Iowa 7, Minnesota 0
Kan. St. 41, Marqt. 14
Ky. 7, Vandblt. 6
Lehigh 34, Albright 14
LSU 13, Okla. A&M 0
Michigan 17, Ill. 7
Mich. St. 12, Purdue 9
Miss. 26, Memphis 0
Navy 7, Duke 7
Nebraska 26, Kan. 20
N.C. 21, Virginia 7
N.C. St. 14, S.C. 7
N'western 17, Wis. 7
Ohio St. 35, Ind. 14
Okla. 44, Iowa St. 0
Ore. 7, Wash. St. 7
Ore. St. 20, Stanford 19
Penn St. 40, Bos. U. 7
Pitt 26, Notre D. 13
Princtn. 35, Harvd. 20
Quantico 20, Bos. C. 6
Syrac. 41, H. Cross 20
Tenn. 6, Ga. Tech. 0
Tex. A&M 33, SMU 7
Tex. Tech 21, TCU 7
Tufts 51, Rochstr. 14
UCLA 13, Wash. 9
USC 20, Calif. 7
Vlnva. 46, Citadel 0
VPI 13, Wake For. 13
Weslyn. 0, Williams 0
W.Va. 13, VMI 6
Wyo. 34, Mont. 13
Yale 40, Penn 7

* Nov. 9

Horse racing: André Lombardi's Master Boing, a French entry, Guy Chancelier up, won the $100,000 Washington, D.C. Intl. turf-course classic Nov. 12 at Laurel, Md., for $70,000. Dr. Elsie Asbury's Lebkuchne, Johnny Longden up, won the $63,100 Selima Stakes at Laurel, Md. Nov. 10, for $47,000. J. Howard Lyons' Adios Harry, driven by Luther Lyons, won the $75,000 Eastern Championship Pace Nov. 8 in Yonkers, N.Y., for $37,500. [See p. 372C1]

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Olympics. Switzerland withdrew from the Olympic Games Nov. 8 because its athletes refused to compete against Russians in view of the Soviet attack on Hungary. Lebanon followed Iraq's example and withdrew Nov. 10 in support of Egypt, which had quit the games after it was attacked by Israel, Britain & France. Julius Hegyi, leader of the Hungarian team, asked Nov. 12 that the Free Hungarian flag, bearing a shield rather than the red star emblem of Communist Hungary, be exhibited during the games at the Olympic stadium in Melbourne. [See p. 372E1]

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NCAA council, meeting in Detroit Nov. 13, decreed probationary periods of 4 yrs. for N.C. State Coll., 2 yrs. for USC, one yr. for the U. of Calif. & 9 mos. for Ohio State U. for violation of rules on use of scholarships as an inducement to athletes. The council refused to lift probations expiring next year for Texas A&M & the U. of Miami, thus maintaining a ban on participation by their football teams (both rated among the U.S.' 10 best) in bowl games this season. [See pp. 156G2-B3, 148F1, 172E-G1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 28 men were drowned Nov. 12 when the Spanish fishing boat *Ave del Mar* sank in Vigo Bay, Spain after hitting a reef. . . . Deaths of 22 persons in a cholera epidemic in Bhagalpur, eastern India were reported from New Delhi Nov. 4-8. . . . 13 persons died in South Dakota, Nebraska & Montana due to heavy snow storms Nov. 1-3. Hundreds of motorists were trapped when 40" of snow clogged highways in the South Dakota Black Hills. . . . 10 U.S. Navy personnel were believed killed when their P5M seaplane, on a routine patrol flight from Bermuda, crashed in flames Nov. 9 400 mi. north of Bermuda. . . . A USN jet Seamaster XP-6M atomic bomber broke up & crashed Nov. 9 in northern Delaware after its 4-man crew had parachuted to safety. The only other Seamaster ever built crashed in 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 404E3] . . . 7 children & Mrs. Edna Dyas, the mother of 5 of the children, were burned to death Nov. 12 when fire swept through a tenement in Cincinnati.

Crime. The U.S. Supreme Court refused Nov. 13 to review the conviction of Dr. Samuel Sheppard of Cleveland, now serving a life sentence for the slaying of his wife [see p. 188A3]. The Court also refused Nov. 13 to review the conviction of ex-NYC Dep. Fire Comm. James J. Moran for evading $131,307 in federal income taxes. [See Vol. XV, p. 228B3] . . . Convicted rape-slayer George Lowell Everett, 21, awaiting appeal of a death sentence, broke out of a Panama City, Fla. jail Nov. 7 with convict Charles J. Sullivan but was captured Nov. 8 in Columbus, Ga. Sullivan also was apprehended Nov. 8 in Troy, Ala. . . . Mrs. Jane Marie Spengler, 38, of Spring Valley, Wis., was charged Nov. 12 in Ellsworth, Wis. with the Nov. 11 shotgun slaying of her husband, Earl Francis Spengler, 45, in full view of their 9 children during a family quarrel.

Aviation Records. A USN helium balloon reached an altitude of 76,000 ft. (14.6 miles)—highest ever achieved in a manned balloon—after taking off Nov. 8 near Rapid City, N.D. Aboard were Lt. Cmndr. Morton L. Lewis, 43, & civilian employe Malcolm D. Ross, 36, who were collecting scientific data for the Office of Naval Research. A broken valve leaking helium sent the balloon's pressurized gondola plummeting to earth at an estimated 1,000-3,000 ft. a minute after the peak altitude was reached. The men jettisoned part of their equipment to slow the descent and landed safely at Kennedy, Nebr., 175 miles from their starting point. . . . A helicopter speed record of 162.7 mph. was set recently by a Sikorsky S-56 Marine Corps twin-engine helicopter, it was reported Nov. 12 in Stratford, Conn. Another S-56 broke Russia's previous altitude-weight record with 11,050 lbs. at 12,000 ft. and 13,250 lbs. at 7,000 ft. [See p. 288F3] . . . The USAF's first supersonic bomber, the Convair-built B-58 Hustler, made its maiden flight Nov. 11 at Fort Worth, Tex. The delta-winged Hustler had 4 GE J79 jet engines, a 55-ft. wing span & 95-ft. fuselage length.

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Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D., N.J.), 48, & Helen Stevenson, 28, daughter of Dr. William E. Stevenson (Oberlin Coll. pres.) & distant cousin of Adlai E. Stevenson, announced Nov. 8 in Trenton, N. J. they would be married in January.

Married: Movie actress Ruth Roman to nightclub owner Budd Moss; Nov. 8 in Panama City (her 3d).

NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Unofficial; takes office Jan. 3, 1957)

Figures in parenthesis after state indicate party strength in House delegation following 1954 election.

Party designation: D—Democrat R—Republican
*Incumbent AL—at large

ALABAMA (9 D.)

E.D.
1. *Frank Wm. Boykin (D), 71
2. *Geo. McInvale Grant (D), 59
3. *Geo. Wm. Andrews (D), to be 50 Dec. 12
4. *Kenneth A. Roberts (D), 44 Nov. 1
5. *Albert Rains (D), 54
6. *Armistead Inge Selden Jr. (D), 35
7. *Carl Elliott (D), to be 43 Dec. 20
8. *Robt. E. Jones Jr. (D), 44
9. *Geo. Huddleston Jr. (D), 36

ARIZONA (1 D., 1 R.)

1. *John J. Rhodes Jr. (R), 40
2. *Stewart L. Udall (D), 36

ARKANSAS (6 D.)

1. *Ezekiel Candler Gathings (D), 53 Nov. 10
2. *Wilbur Daigh Mills (D), 47
3. *Jas. Wm. Trimble (D), 62
4. *Oren Harris (D), to be 53 Dec. 20
5. *Brooks Hays (D), 58
6. *Wm. Frank Norrell (D), 60

CALIFORNIA (19 R., 11 D.)

E.D.
1. *Hubert B. Scudder (R), 68
2. *Clair Engle (D), 45
3. *John Emerson Moss Jr. (D), 43
4. *Wm. Somers Mailliard (R), 39
5. *John Francis Shelley (D), 51
6. *John Finley Baldwin Jr. (R), 41
7. *John Jos. Allen Jr. (R), to be 57 Nov. 27
8. *Geo. Paul Miller (D), 65
9. *J(esse) Arthur Younger (R), 63
10. *Chas. S. Gubser (R), 40
11. John J. McFall (D)
12. *B(ernice) F(redric) Sisk (D), to be 46 Dec. 14
13. *Chas. McKevett Teague (R), 47
14. *Harlan Francis Hagen (D), 42
15. *Gordon Leo McDonough (R), 61
16. *Donald Lester Jackson (R), 46
17. *Cecil R. King (D), 58
18. *Craig Hosmer (R), 41
19. *Chet (Chester Earl) Holifield (D), to be 53 Dec. 3

E.D.
20. H. Allen Smith (R)
21. *Edgar Willard Hiestand (R), to be 68 Dec. 3
22. *Jos. Franklin Holt 3d (R), 32
23. *Clyde Doyle (D), 69
24. *Glenard P. Lipscomb (R), 41
25. *Patrick J. Hillings (R), 33
26. *Jas. Roosevelt (D), to be 49 Dec. 23
27. *Harry R. Sheppard (D), 71
28. *Jas. Boyd Utt (R), 57
29. Dalip Singh Saund (D), 57
30. *Robt. C. (Bob) Wilson (R), 40

COLORADO (2 R., 2 D.)

1. *Byron Giles Rogers (D), 56
2. *Wm. Silas Hill (R), 70
3. *J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), 59
4. *Wayne Norviel Aspinall (D), 60

CONNECTICUT (5 R., 1 D.)

1. *Edwin H. May Jr. (R)
2. *Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R), 48

CONGRESSIONAL & GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

TABULATED RESULTS (UNOFFICIAL)

Holdovers listed without notation (other than party designation)
*Governor serves 4 yrs. **Governor serves 2 yrs. †Newly elected
‡Reelected §To serve unexpired term ending Jan. 3, 1961 ¶Seat to become vacant Jan. 15 when Daniel assumes newly-won post of governor

States	U.S. Senators	U.S. Reps. D.	U.S. Reps. R.	Governors
Ala.*	Lister Hill (D), 61‡ John Jackson Sparkman (D), to be 57 Dec. 20	9	0	Jas. E(lisha) Folsom (D), 48
Ariz.**	Barry Morris Goldwater (R), 47 Carl Trumbull Hayden (D), 79‡	1	1	Ernest Wm. McFarland (D), 62‡
Ark.**	John Little McClellan (D), 60 Jas. Wm. Fulbright (D), 51	6	0	Orval (Eugene) Faubus (D), 46‡
Calif.*	Wm. Fife Knowland (R), 48 Thos. H(enry) Kuchel (R), 46‡	13	17	Goodwin J(ess) Knight (R), to be 60 Dec. 9
Colo.**	Gordon (Llewellyn) Allot (R), 49 John Albert Carroll (D), 54†	2	2	Stephen L. R. McNichols (D), 42†
Conn.*	Prescott (Sheldon) Bush (R), 61‡ Wm. A(rthur) Purtell (R), 59	0	6	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D), 46
Del.*	John J(as.) Williams (R), 52 J(as.) Allen Frear Sr. (D), 53	0	1	J(as.) Caleb Boggs (R), 47‡
Fla.*	Spessard Lindsey Holland (D), 64 Geo. A(rmistead) Smathers (D), 43 Nov. 14	7	1	LeRoy Collins (D), 47‡
Ga.*	Richard Brevard Russell (D), 59 Nov. 2 Herman Eugene Talmadge (D), 43	10	0	(Saml.) Marvin Griffin (D), 59
Ida.*	Henry C(larence) Dworshak (R), 62 Frank Church (D), 32†	1	1	Robt. E. Smylie (R), 42
Ill.*	Paul H(oward) Douglas (D), 64 Everett McKinley Dirksen (R), 60	11	14	Wm. G(rant) Stratton (R), 42‡
Ind.*	Homer E(arl) Capehart (R), 59‡ Wm. E(zra) Jenner (R), 48	2	9	Harold W. Handley (R), 47 Nov. 27†
Iowa**	Thos. E(llsworth) Martin (R), 63 Bourke B(lakemore) Hickenlooper (R), 60‡	1	7	Herschel C. Loveless (D), 45†
Kans.**	Frank Carlson (R), 63‡ Andrew F. Schoeppel (R), 61	1	6	Geo. Docking (D), 52†
Ky.*	John Sherman Cooper (R), 55† Thruston B(allard) Morton (R), 49†	6	2	Albert Benj. (Happy) Chandler (D), 58
La.*	Allen Jos. Ellender Sr. (D), 65 Russell Billiu Long (D), 38 Nov. 3	8	0	Earl K(emp) Long (D), 61
Me.**	Margaret Chase (Mrs. Clyde H.) Smith (R), to be 59 Dec. 14 Frederick G(eo.) Payne (R), 56	1	2	Edmund S(ixtus) Muskie (D), 42‡
Md.*	Jas. Glenn Beall (R), 62 John M(arshall) Butler (R), 59‡	4	3	Theo. R(oosevelt) McKeldin (R), 56 Nov. 20
Mass.**	John F(itzgerald) Kennedy (D), 39 Leverett Saltonstall (R), 64	7	7	Foster Furcolo (D), 45‡
Mich.**	Chas. Edw. Potter (R), 40 Patrick Vincent (Pat) McNamara (D), 62	6	12	G(erhard) Mennen Williams (D), 45‡
Minn.**	Edw. John Thye (R), 60 Hubert H(oratio) Humphrey (D), 45	5	4	Orville (Lothrop) Freeman (D) 38‡
Miss.*	John C(ornelius) Stennis (D) John C(ornelius(Stennis (D) Nov. 28	6 6	0 0	Jas. P(lemon) Coleman (D), 42
Mo.*	Thos. C(arey) Hennings Jr. (D), 53‡ (Wm.) Stuart Symington 3d (D), 55	10	1	Jas. T(hos.) Blair Jr. (D), 54
Mont.*	Jas. Edw. Murray (D), 80 Michael Jos. (Mike) Mansfield (D), 53	1	1	J(ohn) Hugh Aronson (R), 65‡
Neb.**	Carl T(hos.) Curtis (R), 51 Roman Lee Hruska (R), 52	0	4	Victor Emanuel Anderson (R), 54‡
Nev.*	Geo. W(ilson) Malone (R), 66 Alan Bible (D), 47 Nov. 20	1	0	Chas. H(inton) Russell (R), 52
N.H.**	(Henry) Styles Bridges (R), 58 Norris Cotton (R), 56	0	2	Lane Dwinell (R), 50 Nov. 14‡
N.J.*	H. Alexander Smith (R.), 76 Clifford Philip Case Jr. (R), 52	4	10	Robt. B(aumle) Meyner (D), 48
N.M.**	Clinton P(resba) Anderson (1 vacant)	1	0	Edwin L(eard) Mechem (R), 44
N.Y.*	Dennis Chavez (D), 68 Irving M(cNeil) Ives (R), 52	17	26	(Wm.) Averell Harriman (D), 65 Nov. 15
N.C.*	Jacob K(oppel) Javits (R), 52 Sam(l.) J(as.) Ervin Jr. (D), 60‡ Wm. Kerr Scott (D), 60	11	1	Luther H(artwell) Hodges (D), 58‡
N.D.**	Wm. Langer (R), 70, Milton R. Young (R), to be 59 Dec. 6‡	0	2	John E. Davis (R), 43†
Ohio**	John W(m.) Bricker (R), 63 Frank J(ohn) Lausche (D), 60†	6	17	C. Wm. O'Neill (R), 40†
Okla.*	Robt. Saml. Kerr (D), 60 A(lmer) S(tilwell) Mike Monroney (D), 54	5	1	Raymond Danl. Gary (D), 48
Ore.*	Wayne L(yman) Morse (D), 56‡ Richard L. Neuberger (D), 43	3	1	Robt. D. Holmes (D), 47
Pa.*	Edw. Martin (R), 76 Jos. S(ill) Clark Jr. (D), 55	13	17	Geo. M(ichael) Leader (D), 38
R.I.**	John O(rlando) Pastore (D), 49 Theo. F(rancis) Green (D), 89	2	0	In doubt: Dennis J(os.) Roberts Jr. (D), 53‡, vs. Christopher Del Sesto (R)†
S.C.*	Olin Dewitt Johnston (D), 59‡ (Jas.) Strom Thurmond (D), 53§	6	0	Geo. Bell Timmerman Jr. (D), 44
S.D.**	Karl E(arl) Mundt (R), 56 Francis H(igbee) Case (R), to be 60 Dec. 9§	1	1	Jos. Jacob Foss (R), 41‡
Tenn.*	(Carey) Estes Kefauver (D), 53 Albert Arnold Gore (D), 49	7	2	Frank G(oad) Clement D), 36
Tex.**	Lyndon B(aines) Johnson (D), 48 (Marion) Price Daniel (D), 46¶	21	1	(Marion) Price Daniel (D), 46†
Utah*	Arthur V. Watkins (R), 70 Wallace F(oster) Bennett (R), 58 Nov. 13‡	2	2	Geo. D. Clyde (R), 58†
Vt.**	Geo. David Aiken (R), 64‡ Ralph Edw. Flanders (R), 76	0	1	Jos. B(laine) Johnson (R), 63
Va.*	Harry Flood Byrd (D), 69 A. Willis Robertson (D), 69	8	2	Thos. B(ahnson) Stanley (D), 66
Wash.*	Warren Grant Magnuson (D)‡ Henry M(artin) Jackson (D), 44	1	6	Albert D. Rosellini (D), 46†
W. Va.*	Matthew M(ansfield) Neely (D), 82 Nov. 9 Chapman Revercomb (R)†	2	4	Cecil H. Underwood (R), 34 Nov. 5†
Wis.**	Alexander Wiley (R), 72‡ Jos. Raymond McCarthy (R), 47 Nov. 14	3	7	Vernon W. Thompson (R), 51 Nov. 5†
Wyo.*	Frank A. Barrett (R), 64 Nov. 10 Jos. C(hristopher) O'Mahoney (D), 72 Nov. 5	0	1	Milward L(ee) Simpson (R), 59 Nov. 12

Totals	D-49	R-47	233 201 (1 vacant)	D-28 R-19
	Before Election: D-49	R-47	House Before Election: D-230	R-201 Vacant-4

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (continued)

Figures in parenthesis indicate party strength after 1954 election

E.D.
3. *Albert W. Cretella Sr. (R), 59
4. *Albert Paul Morano (R), 48
5. *Jas. Thos. Patterson (R), 48

AL *Antoni Nicholas Sadlak (R), 48

DELAWARE (1 D.)

AL Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R)

FLORIDA (7 D., 1 R.)

1. *Wm. Cato (Bill) Cramer (R), 34
2. *Chas. Edw. Bennett (D), to be 46 Dec. 2
3. *Robt. L. F. Sikes (D), 50
4. *Dante Bruno Fascell (D), 49
5. *Albert Sydney Herlong Jr. (D), 47
6. *Paul G. Rogers (D), 35
7. *Jas. Andrew Haley (D), 57
8. *Donald Ray (Billy) Matthews (D), 49

GEORGIA (10 D.)

1. *Prince Hulon Preston Jr. (D), 48
2. *John Leonard Pilcher (D), 58
3. *Elijah Lewis (Tic) Forrester (D), 60
4. *John Jas. Flynt Jr. (D), 32 Nov. 8
5. *Jas. Curran Davis (D), 61
6. *Carl Vinson (D), 73 Nov. 18
7. *Henderson Lovelace Lanham (D), 68
8. *Mrs. Brooks Erwin (Iris Faircloth) Blitch Jr. (D), 44
9. *Phil(ip) M(itchell) Landrum (D), 47
10. *Paul Brown (D), 76

IDAHO (1 R., 1 D.)

1. *Mrs. John Walter (Gracie Bowers) Pfost (D), 50
2. *Hamer H. Budge (R), to be 46 Nov. 21

ILLINOIS (13 R., 12 D.)

1. *Wm. Levi Dawson (D), 70
2. *Barratt O'Hara (D), 74
3. Emmet F. Byrne (R)

E.D.
4. *Wm. Estus McVey (R), to be 71 Dec. 12
5. *John C. Kluczynski (D), 60
6. *Thos J. O'Brien (D)
7. *Jas. B. Bowler (D), 81
8. *Thos. S. Gordon (D), 62
9. *Sidney R. Yates (D), 47
10. Harold R. Collier (R)
11. *Timothy P. Sheehan (R), 47
12. *Chas. A. Boyle (D), 49
13. *Mrs. Ralph E. (Marguerite Stitt) Church (R), 64
14. Russell W. Keeney (R)
15. *Noah M(organ) Mason (R), 74
16. *Leo E(lwood) Allen (R), 58
17. *Leslie C(ornelius) Arends (R), 61
18. Robt. H. Michel (R)
19. *Robt. Bruce Chiperfield (R), 57
20. *Sid Simpson (R), 62
21. *Peter Francis Mack Jr. (D), 40
22. *Wm. Lee Springer (R), 47
23. *Chas. W. Vursell (R), 73
24. *(Chas.) Melvin Price (D), 51
25. *Kenneth J. Gray (D), to be 32 Nov. 14

INDIANA (9 R., 2 D.)

1. *Ray John Madden (D), 64
2. *Chas. A(braham) Halleck (R), 56
3. F. Jay Nimtz (R)
4. *E(dwin) Ross Adair (R), 69
5. *John V(alentine) Beamer (R), 60 Nov. 17
6. *Mrs. Frost R. (Cecil Murray) Harden (R), 62 Nov. 21
7. *Wm. G(ilmer) Bray (R), 53
8. *Winfield K. Denton (D), 60
9. *Earl Wilson (R), 50
10. *Ralph Harvey (R), 55
11. *Chas. B(ruce) Brownson (R), 42

IOWA (8 R.)

1. *Fred Schwengel (R), 49
2. *Henry O(scar) Talle (R.), 64
3. *H. R. Gross (R), 57

Figures in parenthesis indicate party strength in House after 1954 election.

E.D.

IOWA (cont.)

4. *Karl M(iles) LeCompte (R), 69
5. *Paul Harvey Cunningham (R), 66
6. *Merwin A. Coad (D)
7. *Ben F(ranklin) Jensen (R), 63
8. *Chas. Bernard Hoeven (R), 61

KANSAS (6 R.)

1. *Wm. H(enry) Avery (R), 45
2. *Errett P. Scrivner (R), 58
3. *Myron V. George (R), 56
4. *Edw. H. Reese (R), 70
5. J. Floyd Breeding (D)
6. *Wint Smith (R), 63

KENTUCKY (6 D., 2 R.)

1. *Noble J(ones) Gregory (D), 59
2. *Wm. H(uston) Natcher (D), 47
3. *John M(arshall) Robsion Jr. (R), 52
4. *Frank L(eslie) Chelf (D), 49
5. *Brent Spence (D), to be 82 Dec. 24
6. *John C(larence) Watts (D), 54
7. *Carl D. Perkins (D), 44
8. *Eugene T. Siler (R), 56

LOUISIANA (8 D.)

1. *F. Edw. Hébert (D), 55
2. *Hale Boggs (D), 42
3. *Edwin Edw. Willis (D), 52
4. *Overton Brooks (D), 58
5. *Otto E(rnest) Passman (D), 56
6. *Jas. H(obson) Morrison (D), 48
7. *Theo. Ashton Thompson (D), 40
8. *Geo. S(hannon) Long (D), 73

MAINE (3 R.)

1. *Robt. Hale (R), to be 67 Nov. 29
2. Frank M. Coffin (D), 37
3. *Clifford G(uy) McIntire (R), 48

MARYLAND (4 D., 3 R.)

1. *Edw. T(aylor) Miller (R), 61
2. *Jas. P(atrick) S(innot) Devereux (R), 53
3. *Edw. A(lexander) Garmatz (D), 53
4. *Geo. H. Fallon (D), 54
5. *Richard E(step) Lankford (D), 42
6. *DeWitt S. Hyde (R), 47
7. *Saml. N(athaniel) Friedel (D), 58

MASSACHUSETTS (7 R., 7 D.)

1. *John W(alter) Heselton (R), 56
2. *Edw. P. Boland (D), 45
3. *Philip J(os.) Philbin (D), 58
4. *Harold (Danl.) Donohue (D), 55
5. *Mrs. John Jacob (Edith Nourse) Rogers (R), 75
6. *Wm. H(enry) Bates (R), 39
7. *Thos. J. Lane (D), 58
8. *Torbert H(art) Macdonald (D), 39
9. *Donald W. Nicholson (R), 68
10. *Laurence Curtis (R), 63
11. *Thos. P. O'Neill Jr. (D), 43
12. *John Wm. McCormack (D), 64
13. *Richard Bowditch Wigglesworth (R), 65
14. *Jos. Wm. Martin Jr. (R), 72

MICHIGAN (11 R., 7 D.)

1. *T(haddeus) M(ichael) Machrowicz (D), 57
2. *Geo. Meader (R), 49
3. *August E(dgar) Johansen (R), 51
4. *Clare E. Hoffman (R), 81
5. *Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R), 43
6. Chas. E. Chamberlain (R)
7. Robt. J. McIntosh (R)
8. *Alvin M(orell) Bentley (R), 38
9. Robt. P. Griffin (R)
10. *Elford A(lfred) Cederberg (R), 38
11. *Victor A. Knox (R), 57
12. *John B(onifas) Bennett (R), 51
13. *Chas. C. Diggs Jr. (D), to be 34 Dec. 2
14. *Louis C(has.) Rabaut (D), to be 70 Dec. 5
15. *John D(avid) Dingell Jr. (D), 30
16. *John Lesinski Jr. (D), 41
17. *Mrs. Hicks G. (Martha Wright) Griffiths (D), 44
18. Wm. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA (5 D., 4 R.)

1. *August H(erman) Andresen (R), 66
2. *Jos. P(atrick) O'Hara (R), 61
3. *Roy W. Wier (D), 68
4. *Eugene J(os.) McCarthy (D), 40
5. *Dr. Walter H. Judd (R), 58
6. *Fred Marshall (D), 50
7. *H. Carl Andersen (R), 59
8. *John A. Blatnik (D), 45
9. *Mrs. Andrew (Cornelia Gjesdal) (Coya) Knutson (D), 44

MISSISSIPPI (6 D.)

1. *Thos. G(erstle) Abernethy (D), 53
2. *Jamie L(loyd) Whitten (D), 46
3. *Frank E(llis) Smith (D), 38
4. *John Bell Williams (D), to be 38 Dec. 4
5. *(Wm.) Arthur Winstead (D), 52
6. *Wm. M(eyers) Colmer (D), 66

MISSOURI (9 D., 2 R.)

1. *Frank M. Karsten (D), 43
2. *Thos B. Curtis (R), 45
3. *Mrs. John Berchmans (Leonor Kretzer) Sullivan (D)
4. *Geo. H. Christopher (D), to be 68 Dec. 9
5. *Richard W(alker) Bolling (D), 40
6. *W. R. Hull Jr. (D), 50
7. Chas. H. Brown (D)
8. *A. S. J. Carnahan (D), 59
9. *Clarence Cannon (D), 77
10. *Paul C. Jones (D), 55
11. *Morgan M. Moulder (D), 52

MONTANA (1 R., 1 D.)

1. *Lee Metcalf (D), 45
2. LeRoy Anderson (D)

NEBRASKA (4 R.)

1. *Phil(ip Hart) Weaver (R), 37
2. Glen Cunningham (R)
3. *Robt. D. Harrison (R)
4. *Arthur Lewis Miller (R), 64

NEVADA (1 R.)

AL Walter S. Baring (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2 R.)

1. *Chester E(arl) Merrow (R), to be 50 Nov. 15
2. *Perkins Bass (R), 44

NEW JERSEY (8 R., 6 D.)

1. *Chas. A. Wolverton (R), 74
2. *T(hos.) Millet Hand (R), 54
3. *Jas. Coats Auchincloss (R), 71
4. *Frank Thompson Jr. (D), 38
5. *Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R), 40
6. Mrs. Florence P. Dwyer (R)
7. *Wm. B(eck) Widnall (R), 50
8. *Gordon Canfield (R), 58
9. *Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R), 48
10. *Peter W(allace) Rodino Jr. (D), 47
11. *Hugh J. Addonizio (D), 42
12. *Robt. W(inthrop) Kean (R), 63
13. *Alfred D. Sieminski (D)
14. Vincent J. Dellay (R), 48

NEW MEXICO (2 D.)

AL *John J. Dempsey (D), 54
AL *Antonio M. Fernandez (D), 54 (Fernandez died in Albuquerque, N.M. Nov. 7 of a stroke.)

NEW YORK (26 R., 17 D.)

1. *Stuyvesant Wainwright 2d (R), 35
2. *Steven B. Derounian (R), 38
3. *Frank J. Becker (R), 57
4. *Henry J. Latham (R), to be 48 Dec. 10
5. *Albert H. Bosch (R), 48
6. *Lester Holtzman (D), 43
7. *Jas. J. Delaney (D), 55
8. *Victor L. Anfuso (D), 51
9. *Eugene J(as.) Keogh (D), 49
10. *Mrs. Edw. L. (Edna Flannery) Kelly (D), 50
11. *Emanuel Celler (D), 68
12. *Francis E(dwin) Dorn (R), 45
13. *Abraham J. Multer (D), 55
14. *John J. Rooney (D), 53 Nov. 29
15. *John Henry Ray (R), 70
16. *Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D), to be 48 Nov. 29
17. *Frederic René Coudert Jr. (R), 58
18. Alfred Santangelo (D)
19. Leonard Farbstein (D)
20. Ludwig Teller (D)
21. *Herbert Zelenko (D), 50
22. Jas. C. Healy (D)
23. *Isidore Dollinger (D), 53 Nov. 13
24. *Chas. A. Buckley (D), 66
25. *Paul A. Fino (R), 42
26. Edwin B. Dooley (R)
27. *Ralph W(aldo) Gwinn (R), 2
28. *Mrs. Geo. Baker (Katharine Price Collier) St. George (R)
29. *J. Ernest Wharton (R), 57
30. *Leo Wm. O'Brien (D), 56
31. *Dean P(ark) Taylor (R), 54
32. *Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R), 67
33. *Clarence E(vans) Kilburn (R), 63
34. *Wm. R. Williams (R)
35. *R(oy) Walter Riehlman (R), 57
36. *John Taber (R), 76
37. *Wm. Sterling Cole (R), 52
38. *Kenneth B. Keating (R), 56
39. *Harold C(has.) Ostertag (R), 60
40. *Wm. Edw. Miller (R), 42
41. *Edmund P. Radwan (R), 45
42. *John R. Pillion (R), 52
43. *Danl. Alden Reed (R), 81

NORTH CAROLINA (11 D., 1 R.)

1. *Herbert C(ovington) Bonner (D), 65
2. *Lawrence H. Fountain (D), 43
3. Graham A(rthur) Barden (D), 60
4. *Harold D(unbar) Cooley (D), 59
5. Ralph J. Scott (D)
6. *Carl Thos. Durham (D), 64
7. Alton Lennon (D)
8. A. Paul Kitchen (D)
9. *Hugh Q(uincy) Alexander (D), 45
10. *Chas. R(aper) Jonas (R), to be 52 Dec. 9
11. Basil L. Whitener (D)
12. *Geo. A(dams) Shuford (D), 61

NORTH DAKOTA (2 R.)

AL *Usher L(loyd) Burdick (R), 82
AL *Otto Krueger (R), 66

OHIO (17 R., 6 D.)

1. *Gordon H. Scherer (R), 49
2. *Wm. E(mil) Hess (R), 58
3. *Paul F. Schenk (R), 57
4. *Wm. M. McCulloch (R), 55 Nov. 24
5. *Cliff Clevenger (R), 71
6. *Jas. G. Polk (D), 60
7. *Clarence J. Brown (R), 63
8. *Jackson E. Betts (R), 52
9. *Thos. (Wm.) L(udlow) Ashley (D), 33
10. *Thos. A. Jenkins (R)
11. David S. Dennison Jr. (R)
12. *John M(artin) Vorys (R), 60
13. *Albert David Baumhart Jr. (R), 48
14. *Wm. H(aynes) Ayres (R), 40
15. *John E. Henderson (R), 39
16. *Frank T(ownsend) Bow (R), 55
17. *J. Harry McGregor (R), 60
18. *Wayne L(evere) Hays (D), 45
19. *Michael J(os.) Kirwan (D), to be 70 Dec. 2
20. *Michael A. Feighan (D), 51
21. *Chas. A. Vanik (D), 43
22. Mrs. Chester (Frances Payne Bingham) Bolton (R), 71
23. *Wm. E. Minshall Jr. (R), 45

OKLAHOMA (5 D., 1 R.)

1. *Page Belcher (R), 57
2. *Ed Edmonson (D), 37
3. *Carl Albert (D), 48
4. *Tom Steed (D), 52
5. *John Jarman (D), 41
6. Toby Morris (D)

OREGON (3 R., 1 D.)

1. *Walter Norblad (R), 48
2. Albert C. Ullman (D)
3. *Mrs. Arthur N. (Edith Starrett) Green (D), 46
4. Chas. O. Porter (D)

PENNSYLVANIA (16 R., 14 D.)

1. *Wm. A. Barrett (D), 60
2. Mrs. Wm. Thos. (Kathryn O'Hay McNally) Granahan (D)
3. *Jas. A(loysius) Byrne (D), 50
4. *Earl Chudoff (D), 49 Nov. 16
5. *Wm. Jos. Green Jr. (D), 46
6. *Hugh Doggett Scott Jr. (R), 56 Nov. 11
7. *Benj. F. James (R)
8. Willard S. Curtin (R)
9. *Paul B(artram) Dague (R), 58
10. *Jos. L. Carrigg (R), 55
11. *Danl. J. Flood (D), 53 Nov. 26
12. *Ivor D. Fenton (R), 67
13. *Saml. K(erns) McConnell Jr. (R), 55
14. *Geo. M(ilton) Rhodes (D), 58
15. *Francis E(ugene) Walter (D), 62
16. *Walter M(ann) Mumma (R), 66 Nov. 20
17. *Alvin R(ay) Bush (R), 63
18. *Richard M. Simpson (R), 56
19. S. Walter Stauffer (R)
20. *Jas. Edw. Van Zandt (R), to be 68 Dec. 18
21. *Augustine B(ernard) Kelley (D), 73
22. *John P. Saylor (R), 48
23. *Leon H(arry) Gavin (R), 63
24. *Carroll D. Kearns (R), 56
25. *Frank M. Clark (D), 40
26. *Thos. E. Morgan (D), 50
27. *Jas. G(rove) Fulton (R), 53
28. *Herman P. Eberharter (D), 64
29. *Robt. J. Corbett (R), 51
30. *Elmer J. Holland (D)

RHODE ISLAND (2 D.)

1. *Aime J. Forand (D), 61
2. *John Edw. Fogarty (D), 43

SOUTH CAROLINA (6 D.)

1. *L(ucius) Mendel Rivers (D), 51
2. *John J(acob) Riley (D), 61
3. *Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn (D), 40
4. *Robt. T(hos.) Ashmore (D), 52
5. Robt. W. Hemphill (D)
6. *John L(anneau) McMillan (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA (2 R.)

1. Geo. S. McGovern (D)
2. *E(llis) Y(arnal) Berry (R), 54

TENNESSEE (7 D., 2 R.)

1. *B(razilla) Carroll Reece (R), to be 67 Dec. 22
2. *Howard H. Baker (R), 54
3. *Jas. B. Frazier Jr. (D), 66
4. *Jos. L. Evins (D), 46
5. J. Carlton Loser (D)
6. *Ross Bass (D), 38
7. *Thos. J(efferson) Murray (D), 62
8. *Jere Cooper (D), 63
9. *Clifford Davis (D), to be 59 Nov. 18

TEXAS (21 D., 1 R.)

1. *Wright Patman (D), 63
2. *Jack B. Brooks (D), to be 34 Dec. 18
3. *Lindley Beckworth (D)
4. *Sam(l. Taliaffero) Rayburn (D), 74
5. *Bruce Reynolds Alger (R), 38
6. *Olin E(arl) Teague (D), 46
7. *John Dowdy (D), 44
8. *Albert Thomas (D), 58
9. *Clark W(allace) Thompson (D), 60
10. *Homer Thornberry (D), 47
11. *Wm. Robt. (Bob) Poage (D), 55
12. *Jas. C. (Jim) Wright Jr. (D), to be 34 Dec. 22
13. *Frank Neville Ikard (D), 42
14. John Young (D)
15. *Jos. M(adison) Kilgore (D), to be 38 Dec. 10
16. *J. T. Rutherford (D), 36
17. *Omar Burleson (D), 50
18. *Walter E. Rogers (D), 48
19. *Geo. H. Mahon (D), 56
20. *Paul J. Kilday (D), 56
21. *O. Clark Fisher (D), 53 Nov. 22
AL *Martin Dies (D), 56 Nov. 5

UTAH (2 R.)

1. *Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon (R), 66
2. *Wm. A. Dawson (R), 53 Nov. 5

VERMONT (1 R.)

AL *Winston Lewis Prouty (R), 50

VIRGINIA (8 D., 2 R.)

1. *Edw. John Robeson Jr. (D), 66
2. *Porter Hardy Jr. (D), 53
3. *J. Vaughan Gary (D), 64
4. *Watkins M. Abbitt (D), 48
5. *Wm. M(unford) Tuck (D), 60
6. *Richard H. Poff (R), 33
7. *Burr P(owell) Harrison (D), 52
8. *Howard W(orth) Smith (D), 73
9. *W(m.) Pat Jennings (D), 37
10. *Joel T. Broyhill (R), 37 Nov. 4

WASHINGTON (6 R., 1 D.)

1. *Thos. M. Pelly (R), 34
2. *Jack Westland (R), to be 52 Dec. 14
3. *Russell V. Mack (R), 65
4. *Hal Holmes (R), 54
5. *Walt Horan (R), 58
6. *Thor C. Tollefson (R), 55
AL *Don Magnuson (D), 45

WEST VIRGINIA (6 D.)

1. Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)
2. *Harley O. Staggers (D), 49
3. *Cleveland M(onroe) Bailey (D), 70
4. Dr. Wm. E. Neal (R)
5. *Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Kee (D)
6. *Robert C(arlyle) Byrd (D), 37

WISCONSIN (7 R., 3 D.)

1. *Lawrence H(enry) Smith (R), 64
2. Donald E. Tewes (R)
3. Gardner R. Withrow (R)
4. *Clement J(ohn) Zablocki (D), to be 44 Nov. 18
5. *Henry S(choellkopf) Reuss (D), 44
6. *Wm. K. Van Pelt (R), 51
7. *Melvin R. Laird (R), 34
8. *John W. Byrnes (R), 43
9. *Lester R. Johnson (D), 55
10. *Alvin Edw. O'Konski (R), 49

WYOMING (1 R.)

AL *E. Keith Thomson (R), 37

ALASKA (1 D. delegate)

*Edw. Lewis (Bob) Bartlett (D), 52

HAWAII (1 R. delegate)

John A. Burns (D), 47

PUERTO RICO (1 Pop. Dem. resident commissioner)

*Antonio Fernós-Isern (Pop. Dem.), 61